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SELECTING A SECOND MAN

MARK HANNA CASTING ABOUT FOR VICE PRESIDENTIAL TIMBER.

Quay, Reed, or Morton Would Be Acceptable to McKinley, the New-Yorker Having the Preference—Hobart Not Considered Seriously—Evidence that Delegate Bradley Was Premature in Deserting—The A. P. A.'s Programme.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Mark Hanna, according to news from Cleveland, is now so certain that McKinley is to be nominated that he is considering who shall be allowed to become the candidate for Vice President. The assumption of McKinley men is that, as it will be desirable to enlist the Eastern local interest, an Eastern man will be allowed to take the second place.

Quay will be permitted to have it if he can muster a majority of the Republican delegates, about which the McKinley men have doubts. Reed would be accorded the honor if it were supposed that he would cheerfully accept it. Morton would be regarded as a much stronger man than either of the others named, and it is believed that his nomination would be "materially" helpful to the men who make the campaign. Not much is thought of the Hobart suggestion. That is treated as if it were to be an "emotional nomination" to which Clarkson will object. One emotional nomination will be enough for him.

"Tom" Bradley's break for McKinley is described by a New-York Morton man here as premature, and as likely to spoil a good game. That at once suggests that the course taken by Bradley was to be followed by others when the time came. But it is believed that if Indiana shall declare for McKinley there will be other "premature" desertions in the New-York delegation.

Trouble is promised at a meeting to be held here next week of the Supreme Council of the American Protective Association. A majority of that council, secured by manipulation, has been made out to be against McKinley and a minority for him. When the council shall meet it is expected that an effort will be made by the members of the council to regain the confidence they have forfeited by interfering gratuitously in a political matter. A particularly obnoxious member of the council, one Stevens of the West, has been advertising in advance the tempest that is to break out. If he proves to be half as good a reporter as he is an agitator he will be able to supply the public with some entertaining paragraphs about the cat-and-dog fight in the proscriptive association.

A. P. A. men are helping to circulate the distressing story that McKinley once said that he "had no use personally for a Roman Catholic, but the Catholic Church was a great political organization that should be treated with respect."

FIGHTING AGAINST McKINLEY.

Harrison Men Hope to Keep the Indiana Delegation "Untagged."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 5.—Nearly all of the Republican leaders of the State have arrived here to attend the State Convention which will meet in Tomlinson Hall Thursday morning. The principal features of the convention will be the fight on instructions between the McKinley men and the old Harrison faction; the effort to induce Gen. Harrison to address the convention, which will be opposed bitterly by the McKinleyites; the nomination of a State ticket, and the attempt of Charles Fairbanks to show his strength by having himself chosen as a delegate at large to the St. Louis Convention. Fairbanks is a Senatorial candidate, and if he should be chosen a delegate to St. Louis his election might be taken as an indication of his strength as a Senatorial candidate.

It looked up to to-day as though the McKinley faction would prevail in the matter of instructions, but as the outside delegates arrive the outlook is being changed, as they are found to be almost to a unit against "tagging" the Indiana delegation.

The prospect of the appearance of Gen. Harrison in the convention does not please the McKinley men. They fear that such a thing might stampede the delegates and ruin their chances of getting instructions for their champion. Gen. Harrison has been invited to speak, but he has not replied to the invitation. The general belief is that, in the circumstances and knowing as he does the effect his appearance in the convention hall might have, he will decline to accept the honor. In fact, he is said to have intimated his determination to keep away, but he will be urged to appear nevertheless.

Never before in the history of the State has there been such a "grist" of candidates for the State offices. For Governor there are thirteen candidates, all of whom seem to have fair followings, with Major Doxey of Anderson slightly in the lead, if his claims may be relied upon. It is said the Fairbanks and Doxey forces have combined and will trade to suit the desires of each candidate. It is impossible to predict a single nomination with certainty. The prospect is that the convention will be in session two days, balloting most of the time.

The platform will be short, and although there has recently been a show of strength by the free-silver advocates, it safely can be said that the convention will declare against free coinage.

On all sides is heard talk as to the probability of Gen. Harrison's name being sprung at St. Louis. It is argued that an emergency may arise which would warrant the use of his name, despite his distinct and expressed wishes to the contrary, and this is said to be one reason why the anti-McKinley crowd will fight desperately rather than permit the Indiana delegation to be sent to St. Louis with instructions for the Ohio man.

TENDENCY OF BROOKLYN MEN.

Some St. Louis Delegates Favor McKinley for First Choice.

The friends of ex-Gov. McKinley of Ohio, members of the Kings County delegation to the St. Louis Convention, held a conference last night at the Union League Clubhouse in Grant Square, Brooklyn, to consider the chances of the several Republican candidates for the nomination for the Presidency. Those who attended the meeting were Mayor Wurster, City Works Commissioner Theodore B. Willis, Alderman Joseph R. Clark, Walter B. Atterbury, County Register Granville W. Harman, George H. Roberts, Jr., and E. J. Kaltenbach.

The fact that E. J. Kaltenbach, associate of Mayor Wurster from the Fifth District, had expressed a decided preference for McKinley, made the conference of more than ordinary interest.

The conference first received representatives of several railroads, who wished to have the delegates travel to St. Louis on their respective lines, and then they discussed the question of supporting candidates. This session was executive, and when they adjourned, about midnight, they would give little information about the proceedings.

"We have not determined on any candidate," said City Works Commissioner Theodore B. Willis to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "The drift of sentiment among the delegates is unquestionably toward McKinley. But Harrison has several friends in the delegation, and there are a number who will cling to Morton so long as there is a prospect of his nomination. I don't care to commit myself as to my first choice for President, but I have no hesitation in saying that my second choice is McKinley. McKinley's chances may be killed if Indiana's delegates are instructed for Harrison. In that event the opposition to McKinley will be so strong that his nomination will be a matter of serious doubt. With Indiana behind Harrison, the ex-President would be a formidable rival, and could control a combination that would defeat McKinley. Indiana's choice will decide the contest so far as McKinley is concerned, and it will also decide the choice of the Kings County delegation."

Although Commissioner Willis would not announce his first choice, it is understood to be Harrison, for Harrison appointed him Naval Officer of the port when he was President.

County Register Harman smiled when asked to define his position with regard to the Presidential candidates.

"Each one of us," he said, "has his own individual preference, but McKinley is a strong second choice."

E. J. Kaltenbach denied that he had come out for McKinley.

"And yet," he said, "I would like to have an opportunity to vote for McKinley. Harrison has friends among us, and there are several who think we should stand by Morton until it becomes apparent that he cannot be nominated."

Mayor Wurster declined to commit himself.

EX-SENATOR MILLER RETICENT.

Will Not Talk About Reports of His Candidacy for the Vice Presidency.

There were a number of Republican politicians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, including ex-Senator Warner Miller, James S. Clarkson, J. Sloat Fassett, Col. Archie Baxter, and W. L. Proctor, the Republican State Committeeman from St. Lawrence County.

Ex-Senator Miller was asked about the reports from Cleveland, Ohio, which had him for second place on the Republican National ticket with Major McKinley.

"I am not letting any such reports, either from Cleveland or this city, bother me," said Mr. Miller. And that was all that he would say.

James S. Clarkson reiterated what he has already said about the chances of defeating Major McKinley in the convention.

J. Sloat Fassett met Thomas C. Platt in the lobby and they bowed to each other.

Mr. Fassett said that in his opinion all the delegates from this State with the exception of the two from Erie County, who are instructed for McKinley, will vote for Morton for the Presidential nomination.

It will be remembered that Mr. Platt, in his interview on the reported desertion of Mr. Bradley, delegate from Orange County, to McKinley, said that he would give Wilbur F. Wakeman $1,000 for every additional delegate he could get away from Gov. Morton. Mr. Wakeman is Secretary of the Protective Tariff League, and he gave out the information about Mr. Bradley's change of heart.

"If Mr. Platt will put his offer in writing and agree to give the money to St. John's Guild, I will accept it," said Mr. Wakeman last night.

Chairman Hackett went to Albany with Gov. Morton yesterday. It was reported that he would stop at Newburg before his return to this city and see if he could not get Mr. Bradley to return to Morton.

Uninstructed Michigan Delegates.

DETROIT, May 5.—Four delegates to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis were elected in Michigan to-day. The Eleventh District Convention was held at Mount Pleasant and elected E. S. Babcock and Charles D Crandall as delegates. The resolutions strongly indorsed the protective policy, but did not instruct the delegates. The Tenth District Convention was held at Alpena and elected Temple Emory and Frank Eddy as delegates.

California Delegates for McKinley.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 5.—The Sixth District Congressional Convention to-day renominated Congressman James McLachlan of Pasadena. Resolutions instructing the delegates to St. Louis to vote for McKinley and the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 were adopted. The Second District Convention also adopted McKinley resolutions. The State convention is being held here to-day. It probably will elect McKinley delegates to the St. Louis Convention.

GOLD FREIGHTS INCREASED.

Steamship Lines Want More Money for Carrying Gold to Europe.

Freight rates for the transportation of gold from New-York to European ports have been advanced by the American, the Cunard, the North German Lloyd, the Hamburg-American, and the White Star steamship lines. The new rates to London will be five thirty-seconds of 1 per cent. instead of four thirty-seconds, or one-eighth, as heretofore. The Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd lines have also increased the rate from New-York to German ports from three thirty-seconds to four thirty-seconds of 1 per cent. The French line makes no change in its charges as it has always exacted a higher freight rate on gold shipments than any of the other European lines.

The new rates go into operation at once. It is likely that the increase will have the effect of slightly advancing the rate of sterling exchange.

The managers of the steamship companies have felt for some time that they were not receiving sufficient compensation for the transportation of gold. They felt that the scale of charges was not commensurate with the amount of risk and responsibility assumed. The freight rate to London is higher than to Continental ports because the former charge includes railway transportation from Liverpool to London.

Up to the close of business in Wall Street yesterday, $1,500,000 of gold had been engaged for shipment to Germany on the Hamburg-American liner Columbia, which sails to-morrow. Of this amount Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. will ship $1,000,000, and Baring, Magoun & Co., acting for Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston, will send $500,000. Sterling exchange has been sold against the Thursday shipments. It is probable that more gold will go out next Saturday.

KILLED IN A SHOOTING GALLERY.

Franz Ackerman Walked on the Range and Was Shot.

Central Company No. 1 of the New-York Schuetzen Bund is composed of twenty men who have been in the habit for the last ten years of meeting on the first and third Tuesdays of each month in the saloon of John Houras, at 347 West Thirty-eighth Street, and talking over shooting matches.

In the basement underneath the saloon is an improvised shooting gallery, where the members of the Bund practice target shooting. The meeting culminated fatally for one of them, Franz Ackerman of 420 West Thirty-seventh Street, who was instantly killed by a bullet from a gun in the hands of Julius Boeher, a cook, of 118 West Twenty-sixth Street.

There were eleven members in the shooting gallery at the time and they all agree in saying that Ackerman met his death by his own carelessness. When the marksmen were about to start home, for some unaccountable reason Ackerman walked on the range and passed in front of Boeher just as he raised his gun, and the bullet struck Ackerman in the left temple.

An ambulance was summoned, and when the surgeon arrived he pronounced Ackerman dead. The body was removed to the station house and the Coroner notified. Ackerman was fifty-two years old, a carpenter by occupation. He was a widower, and leaves three grown up children. Boeher wept when taken to the station house and completely collapsed. He was locked up pending the action of the Coroner.

Drowned Children and Herself.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., May 5.—Mrs. F. X. Saller, the wife of a business man, drowned her two children and then committed suicide by the same method. The woman had gone down the bay shore a distance of three miles from here, and had evidently walked out into the bay with her children and held them under water until life was extinct, after which she lay down and deliberately suffered herself to drown.

Mrs. Saller was about twenty-five years old, and was the fourth wife of her husband. From all reports the couple had not been living happily for a year or so.

WOMEN ENJOY A BANQUET

ALUMNÆ OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY LAW CLASS AT DELMONICO'S.

Mrs. Julia Irvine, President of Wellesley, Says the New Woman Has Not Been Classified—She Does Not Do New Things, but Is Training to Do Those Women Have Always Done—Chauncey M. Depew and Chancellor MacCracken Speak.

Delmonico's banquet hall was bright with flowers and pretty gowns last evening, when the alumnae of the Woman's Law Class of New-York University met to enjoy their third annual banquet. Lilacs, orchids, carnations, and white roses covered fifteen little round tables in the banqueting hall and the long table that ran across the room.

Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken of New-York University, Chauncey M. Depew, David J. Hill, President of Rochester; President James M. Taylor of Vassar, and Isaac F. Russell of New-York University, were among the distinguished guests.

Mrs. John P. Munn, President of the Woman's Legal Education Society; Miss Helen Gould, and Mrs. MacCracken received the guests present, to the number of 125.

Mrs. Munn presided at the guests' table. Then came Chancellor MacCracken, President Thomas, Dr. Depew, Miss Gould, Dr. John P. Munn, Judge Bookstaver, Dr. Hill, President Taylor, President Julia J. Irvine, Russell Sage, Mrs. Russell Sage, and Mrs. MacCracken.

The University Glee Club sang selections during the evening. While the alumnae ate their strawberries and cream they listened to "Mamma's Little Alabama Coon."

After what would have been coffee and cigars at a men's dinner, Mrs. Munn introduced the toasts with a few appropriate remarks:

"Our young society," she said, "has perhaps only a limited understanding of the great questions connected with legal education, but it is seeking light and Dr. Depew, Chancellor MacCracken, and others are here to give us some light."

Miss Thomas said Dr. Depew had been entertaining her during the evening with "tales of the speakers who have lost their reputations in this big room." "I am going to be serious," she said, "because Dr. Depew, who follows me, has promised to be funny."

Miss Thomas deplored the fact that "during the past quarter of a century our women have been uneducated and that yet the education of the many is in the hands of the women.

"The miserable results of school education in the past of our American children," she continued, "are well known to us. Our girls are worse trained than our boys. Intelligent foreigners who study our public school system are lost in amazement to find out teachers themselves in part uneducated."

The speaker said that until our schools have well-educated teachers, the children stand a poor chance. She blamed politics and the uses of patronage for the low standard of the teachers.

Mrs. Julia Irvine, President of Wellesley, said nothing interested her so much as a young woman. "That is a young woman who will learn," she explained.

Speaking of the new woman, she said: "The genuine new woman does not belong to the end of the century. She belongs to the beginning, for every day is with her the beginning of a new century, of a new life, and not only for her, but for those who depend upon her. She is an individual, and has not been classified; but if I were obliged to classify her I should say the new woman is the one who does not seem to me to do new things, but who is training herself to do those things which women have always done.

"I believe in the new woman, because I have found out that she can study divinity and not preach to her husband, can study medicine and not make her children take any, and become learned in the law with the only result that she has greater ability to help her neighbor and be of use in the world."

President Taylor emphasized the necessity of a broad and liberal education of the personality, rather than a pedagogical or special training.

"Once we knew," he said, "just where a woman ought to be, and what she ought to do. But who knows now?"

David J. Hill spoke next, and Chauncey M. Depew followed him.

Dr. Depew kept his promise, and was funny. He praised the alumnae to their hearts' content, and made them laugh until Higher Education fled out of the door dismayed.

Chancellor MacCracken, who had been called away during the dinner, returned at 10 o'clock, and made an interesting speech.

Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell of New-York University responded to the toast of the university.

Chancellor MacCracken took Miss Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr, in to dinner, and Miss Helen Gould went in with Dr. Depew.

A FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

Great Britain and Canada Have Decided to Establish One.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 5.—After a great deal of correspondence the Imperial and Canadian Governments have agreed upon the details of a fast Atlantic service. Four vessels are requisite to give a weekly service from both sides of the Atlantic. It has been decided to require a speed of 20 knots an hour from port to port—that is, an average for the whole trip of not less than 20 knots.

The steamers must have a displacement of not less than 8,500 tons and must be equal in equipment to the Teutonic. The terminal point on the other side of the Atlantic is Liverpool, but the Government reserves the right to make a change. In Canada the Winter port is to be Halifax, where mails are to be landed, after which the contractor is to have the right to send the vessels to St. John, N. B. The Summer port is to be Quebec. June 10 is the last day for the receiving of tenders.

The vessels are to be placed at the service of her Majesty in case of war. The subsidy offered by Canada is $750,000 a year, and on that basis the British subsidy will be $375,000, making in all $1,125,000. Should the British Government desire it, the vessels may be required to call at an Irish port. There will be a branch service to France.

Say that Club Officers Are Indicted.

There is great interest displayed in Long Island City over the report that twelve indictments have been found in connection with the fights that were lately held at the Eureka and Empire Clubs. The names of the persons indicted have not yet been officially announced, and they will not be until the men are called to give bonds for their appearance for trial. The rumors credit the Grand Jury with having indicted one prominent official of Long Island City, one official of Brooklyn, a State Senator, and the officers and agents of the clubs.

Mining Exchange Receivership.

In response to a call signed by R. A. Ammon, E. Mortimer Pine, and Charles Weinman, a few of the members of the unfortunate new Mining Exchange assembled at 35 Broadway yesterday to discuss measures for a rehabilitation of the concern. Neither Receiver Stocker, nor any of the Directors were present. There was talk about raising new capital and reopening the Exchange but the meeting adjourned without taking any action in that direction.

Seriously Hurt by a Cable Car.

Mrs. Nellie Clarke of 507 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, was crossing Fourteenth Street at Third Avenue yesterday when she was struck by a cable car. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The ambulance surgeon said that both her legs were broken and that she had sustained internal injuries which will result fatally. The gripman, James Rooney, was arrested.

SIX DEAD AND TEN MISSING.

Victims of the Explosion in Cincinnati—Search for Bodies Suspended.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 5.—It is believed now that at least sixteen lives were lost last night in the explosion in the five-story brick building on Walnut Street. Six bodies have been taken from the ruins, and it is known that ten persons are missing.

The revised list of those known to be dead is as follows:

DAVIS, ROLLIN A., of the Columbia Carriage Company, Hamilton, Ohio.
DRACH, ADOLPH, proprietor of saloon.
DRACH, FELICIA, five-year-old daughter of Adolph Drach.
KENNEDY, MAMIE, domestic.
SINGLETON, ELLA, Zanesville, domestic.
WELLS, C. S., 46 Harrison Street.

Those missing are:

ANDRESS, C. F.
BEERS, JOHN.
CARR, WILLIAM.
FISDICK, LOUIS.
GRANT, JAMES S.
LAUTH, WILLIAM, barkeeper for Drach.
LIGHTFOOT, ——, Newport, Ky.
McGARVEY, JOHN.
STEINKAMP, BARBARA.
UNKNOWN MAN, friend of Mr. Lightfoot of Newport, Ky.

The injured are:

BURNS, PETER, severe contusions of body.
COOKE, WILLARD E., contusion of elbow and lacerated brow.
DRACH, EMIL, compound fracture of right arm and lacerated scalp.
DRACH, OLGA, contusion of head and limbs.
HUDDSELMANN, BARBARA, eyes injured.
HUNWICK, H. E., right shoulder dislocated.
JOHNSON, SIDNEY W., scalp lacerated.
McCARTHY, JOHN, contusions of head, legs, and abdomen.
SPILLEY, CHARLES, contusion of head and arm.
SPRIGGS, JOSEPH, face and arms burned.
WARD, J. B., of Toledo, left knee lacerated.

All the victims of the wreck who are at the hospital are resting easy, except John McCarthy. His death is expected to-night.

The search of the ruins was suspended just before noon, when only a small portion of them had been explored. The Building Inspector, after making an examination of the walls of the buildings north and south of the wreck, ordered all the rescuers away from the spot. No more work can be done until the wall to the north is torn down. The east wall also is in a dangerous condition. The wall to the south is undermined, and this will have to be braced. The south wall of the Koch Building will have to be torn down.

It is believed that when the work of exploration shall have been completed the bodies of the ten missing persons will have been found. There is a possibility that more than ten additional bodies will be taken out of the ruins, for the two saloons which were in the building were popular resorts, and were thronged at the time of the collapse. Others may be missing in addition to those given in the list.

ONE KILLED AND A DOZEN INJURED.

Result of a Runaway Accident in Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., May 5.—One child was killed, another probably fatally hurt, and a dozen adults more or less bruised by a frightened team on Main Street, near Market, this morning.

The accident took place during a circus parade while the sidewalks were packed with people. A team attached to a loaded coal wagon became frightened, and, getting beyond the control of the driver, William H. Schaffner, plunged through the thickest of the crowd for fifty feet, when it brought up against a fire hydrant.

Edward Schultz, aged ten years, of 26 Cross Street, was trampled to the ground and the wheels of the wagon passed over his breast. He died at St. Joseph's Hospital a few hours later.

Olga Oleson's legs and arms were terribly crushed. Her father was badly hurt about the head and shoulders while trying to rescue her. They are at the Oleson home, 77 Clinton Street. It is believed the girl will die.

At least a dozen persons, mostly adults, were so seriously injured as to require medical attention.

Driver Schaffner was arrested, but released on evidence that he was in no way responsible for the accident.

CRUSHED IN A FREIGHT WRECK.

Seven Persons Injured, Two Fatally, on the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

TIFFIN, Ohio, May 5.—A broken rail on the Baltimore and Ohio Road at New-Haven caused a freight wreck last night, fatally injuring two persons, and seriously wounding a number of others.

Eighteen loaded freight cars were demolished, and the track was blockaded until to-night. The injured were:

BOYLE, W. C., of St. Louis, legs crushed.
DODSON, THOMAS, of Newark, a brakeman, hurled from the top of the train and fatally crushed.
LINDEN, W. H., of Utica.
SMITH, WILLIAM, of Elkhart, Ind., fatally injured.

Three others, whose names are unknown, were badly injured. A gang of tramps was stealing a ride in a coke car and none of them escaped injury. The property loss will be large.

WOMEN IN A RUNAWAY COLLISION.

Mrs. Darling Thrown from a Victoria but Not Seriously Hurt.

An exciting runaway occurred in Central Park at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but no one was seriously injured. Mrs. Darling of 15 Madison Square North went for a drive in a victoria, her coachman being John Mooney.

At the bridge near the menagerie the horses became frightened and ran up the drive, the driver being powerless to stop their flight.

The runaway came in collision with a hansom occupied by Mrs. Langdon, who is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mrs. Darling's carriage was overturned and she and the coachman were thrown to the ground. William Carlock, the driver of the hansom, fell from his seat through the force of the collision. Mrs. Langdon kept her seat.

Both teams were hired from Mott & Ross of 223 West Twenty-sixth Street.

Dragged on the Street by a Car.

Mrs. Margaret Forester, twenty-six years old, of 279 West Houston Street, received severe contusions of the body last night by being dragged by a Sixth Avenue car on Varick Street, near Charlton. She was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital in an unconscious condition, and the driver of the car, William Blake, was arrested. Mrs. Forester and her husband, William, arrived in this city from Buffalo about a week ago. He left the house yesterday morning to look for work, and was last seen talking with his wife at Varick and Charlton Streets. He boarded a car and his wife ran after it. She clung to the dashboard, the driver not stopping the car until the woman had been dragged over 100 feet.

Shad Fisherman Drowned.

A boat containing four shad fishermen was run down off Fifteenth Street, Hoboken, about 6 o'clock last night by a schooner owned by McGuire Brothers of this city. Three of the men—George Reed, Gothold Luepcke, and John Smith—were rescued by a tug. The fourth—Ivan Johnson—was drowned. All came from Toms River.

Frightened to Death by Thunder.

The thunderstorm in Brooklyn yesterday frightened Mrs. Zette Gluckman of 332 Christopher Street, and she dropped dead from heart disease.

Lightning struck the roof of the Riding and Driving Clubhouse, on Vanderbilt Avenue, and also a flagstaff at Emmons Avenue and Stirling Place. The damages were trifling.

WOULD GO TO CONGRESS

COL. FELLOWS SAID TO DESIRE ANOTHER NOMINATION.

Wishes to Run in the Fourteenth District, Represented by Lemuel Ely Quigg, and May Be Allowed to Do So by Tammany—Anti-Greater New-York Assemblymen to Meet the Executive Committee—Why Senator Sullivan Supported Lexow.

It has become known to several of the Tammany politicians that District Attorney John R. Fellows is anxious to go back to Congress. It was learned yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, that if Col. Fellows can manage it he will be nominated for Congress in the Fourteenth District by Tammany.

It is understood that Col Fellows has already broached the subject to some of the Assembly District leaders in the territory covered by the Fourteenth Congressional District, and that they look upon it with some favor.

The Fourteenth District is the one now represented by Lemuel Ely Quigg. It is supposed that Mr. Quigg can have the Republican nomination if wants it. The Fourteenth is also the district that Col. Fellows represented when last in Congress, and Mr. Quigg is Col. Fellows successor. It was Col. Fellows's resignation to accept the office of District Attorney that made Mr. Quigg's election to Congress possible.

In making up the Tammany city and county ticket for 1893 Richard Croker put Ashbel P. Fitch, who then represented the Fifteenth Congressional District in the National House of Representatives, on it for Controller, and Col. Fellows on it for District Attorney. They were both elected by handsome majorities, although that was the Maynard year and the State went heavily Republican.

The resignations of Congressmen Fitch and Fellows made a special election in their districts necessary, and it was held in February, 1894. Isidor Straus, Democrat, was easily elected to succeed Mr. Fitch in the Fifteenth District, but in the Fourteenth, which up to that time had been a strong Democratic district, Mr. Quigg succeeded in defeating Col. William L. Brown, the Tammany candidate.

Mr. Quigg's campaign was managed by William Leary, who is now Secretary of the Park Board, and it was to his work and the lack of work on the other side that Mr. Quigg's success was largely due, although the political trend had already begun to set against the Democratic Party. Mr. Quigg's plurality was about 1,000 votes. In 1892, when Col. Fellows was the Democratic candidate, his plurality was 8,825 over Ullman, Republican.

Many believe that the district, which has grown rapidly in population since 1892, has become permanently a Republican district, but several of the Tammany politicians, including Col. Fellows, do not think so.

When Mr. Quigg was a candidate for re-election, in 1894, the people were aroused against Tammany and, although John Connolly, Mr. Quigg's Democratic opponent, was a man of excellent reputation, he was defeated with a plurality of nearly 6,000 votes.

Under the new Constitution, Col. Fellows's term as District Attorney does not expire until Jan. 1, 1898. Should he be renominated and elected to Congress this year he will not have to take his seat in the House until December, 1897, and he might do as Senator Hill did, when he held the office of Governor until the end of his term, although he was elected to the United States Senate nearly a year before. Col. Fellows could not draw his salary as a Congressman until he resigned his place as District Attorney.

A meeting of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee will be held this afternoon at the Wigwam, and it is probable that resolutions will be adopted in respect to Thomas Leamy, Alderman Lantry's associate leader, whose funeral will take place this evening.

The Tammany Assemblymen who voted against the Greater New-York bill on its final passage have been invited to meet the Executive Committee to-day, but for what purpose is not known. It is understood that Assemblymen Butts and Mitchnacht, who voted for the bill, have not been invited.

It is said that Senator Timothy D. Sullivan voted in favor of the Lexow subcommittee to supervise the work of the Greater New-York Commission, because Henry D. Purroy is a candidate for appointment as one of the members of the commission.

Ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers's name is also before the Governor, and his selection would be satisfactory to Tammany.

TILLMAN IS TRIUMPHANT.

South Carolina Will Favor Free Silver and a Bolt.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 5.—Comparatively full reports received from the Democratic County Conventions held yesterday, indicate that the State convention, to be held here on the 20th, will almost unanimously favor free coinage, and will be dominated by Senator Tillman.

This (Richland) county, Charleston, and Georgetown repudiated the idea of a bolt in case the 16 to 1 idea failed at Chicago, but in several of the counties resolutions were adopted indorsing a bolt.

Senator Irby, Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, carried his own county (Laurens) and will head the anti-bolting delegation from there.

M. M. Donaldson, member of the National Executive Committee, was beaten by his home club in Greenville County, and will not even be a member of the State Convention.

So far as heard from, not a single convention has indorsed Senator Tillman for a place on the National ticket. This is taken as an indication that his friends think his best chance is in another party.

Delaware Democratic Convention.

DOVER, Del., May 5.—The Democratic State Committee to-day decided to hold the convention to elect delegates to the National Convention at Chicago June 16 at Dover.

American Medical Association.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 5.—The American Medical Association met in its forty-seventh annual session in the Grand Opera House this morning. The association has over 1,500 members, residing in every State and territory in the United States. There are a few visitors from Canada at the meeting, and other parts of America, while Europe has several representatives. Dr. R. Beverly Cole of California, President, called the Association to order, and Dr. Henry McDonald offered prayer. Dr. F. M. Ridley of Atlanta delivered an address of welcome to the physicians to the city.

President Cole delivered his annual address.

Drowned in a Dress Suit.

The body of an unknown man, fifty years old, was found in the water at the foot of West Sixty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon, and removed to the Morgue. It had apparently been in the water a long time. The body was clad in a full-dress suit. It is 5 feet 9 inches in height, and has gray hair, cut short. In one of the pockets was found a cotton handkerchief, bearing the initials "P. J." embroidered in one corner.

Cable Car Injures a Boy.

Sidney Wachter, five years old, 236 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, while returning from school, yesterday afternoon, was run down by Car No. 508 of the Lexington Avenue cable road and had his left leg broken. He was removed to the Harlem Hospital, and William Wannassecher, an inspector of the road, who was in charge of the car, was arrested.

Mrs. John Hoey Seriously Ill.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 5.—Mrs. John Hoey, wife of the late John Hoey of Adams Express fame, is seriously ill at her home, at Hollywood.

AN UNKNOWN STEAMER ASHORE.

The Highland Light Life-Saving Crew Off to the Rescue.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., May 5.—A large steamer has been discovered ashore on Peaked Hill bars.

The life-saving men of High Head, Highland, and Peaked Hill stations are on their way to her.

There is an increasing easterly gale, with rough sea.

INJURED BY A GAS EXPLOSION.

Three Firemen and a Policeman Receive Burns in a West Side House.

Roundsman John W. Lake of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station and Foreman James Cosgrove, and Firemen Patrick Clark and James Wheeling of Engine Company No. 40 were injured by an explosion of gas at 149 West Sixty-seventh Street about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but only Clark's wounds were sufficient to detain him in Roosevelt Hospital.

A fire started in the basement of the building, which is a four-story house at the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, just before 4 o'clock, but it was soon extinguished, the damage being only about $50. When the explosion occurred, five firemen were at work tearing up the flooring to see that no smoldering fire remained. The gas meter was blown to the opposite wall, and the building was shaken a trifle. The flames that followed the explosion were easily extinguished, but for a time it was thought that the firemen had been killed.

It was soon discovered, however, that their injuries were not fatal. Clark received some burns about the head, face, and hands, and Cosgrove and Wheeling received slighter burns on the face and neck. Roundsman Lake also received slight burns. All escaped from the basement unassisted except Clark, who was carried out by his companions. Before the arrival of an ambulance, the wounds of the men were dressed in the drug store of James Brannigan, on the ground floor of the building. The firemen were taken to the hospital in the ambulance, while Lake walked there. All went home after their burns were again dressed, except Clark, who will probably be confined there for some time. His wounds are not thought to be fatal. The other men will probably report for duty in a few days. Roundsman Lake was stationed for several years at Bleecker Street, and he was recently promoted for bravery in stopping a runaway horse.

The cause of the first fire is not known. The gas has been leaking in the house for some time, and it is supposed that the fire was caused by some one taking a light into the basement. It is thought that the explosion was caused by some smoldering fire communicating with the gas meter.

Much excitement was caused in the neighborhood by the explosion, but there was no panic among the tenants of the building.

LIGHTNING STRIKES TROLLEY CAR.

Women's Dresses and Hats Ruined and They Demand Remuneration.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 5.—During the thunderstorm this afternoon Car 131 of the Milltown line was coming through George Street, when the trolley wire was struck by lightning. The electricity ran down the pole and entered the car. A portion of the bolt entered the lighting circuit, and, reaching the incandescent globes, burned them out.

So great was the heat in the lamps, that the glass globes were melted and most of the glass fell to the floor. Some drops of the molten glass fell on the laps of two women who were in the car, and more fell on their hats.

On reaching the office of the company the women showed their hats and dresses, and their demand for the replacing of the ruined articles was taken into consideration. Another car on the Burnet Street branch was crippled by the burning out of some of the coils, and had to be assisted to the power house.

A BINGHAMTON MAN MISSING.

Moses Zwibel's Friend Thinks He Was Murdered for Money.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Moses Zwibel, a cigar manufacturer of Binghamton, N. Y., came to Chicago April 14 to visit Louis Rees. Zwibel and Rees went down town on business the evening of April 16. Zwibel and Rees became separated, and Rees was unable to find his friend. Zwibel, however, has not been heard from since. Rees is of the opinion that his friend has been murdered. Zwibel had considerable money with him at the time of his disappearance.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 5.—Moses Zwibel lived with his wife and two children on Varrick Street in this city. Mrs. Zwibel has not heard from her husband in three weeks. Zwibel is not a drinking man, and when he left this city he carried a large amount of money.

NINE-YEAR-OLD TWINS ROBBERS.

Passaic Boys Steal a Bicycle from the Young Wilson Brothers.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 5.—The Vreeland twins, nine years old, stopped Austin and John Wilson, five and six years old, respectively, in Central Avenue last night. They knocked Austin from his bicycle and stole the wheel.

John ran home and told his father, who chased the twins and overhauled them. He took them to the police station. The boys were held in $200 bail each.

In addition to the escapade of last night, the boys are charged with breaking into a school, and also with stealing carpenter's tools from several new buildings.

Chamber of Commerce Election.

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held to-morrow. There will probably be no change in the present Board of Officers. No opposition has manifested itself to the re-election of Alexander E. Orr as President, nor to the re-election of George Wilson as Secretary.

Confidential Agents Not Named.

ALBANY, May 5.—State Excise Commissioner Lyman states that it may be June 1 before he will appoint any of the special confidential agents to serve outside of the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, under the provisions of the Raines Liquor Tax law.

Anti-Consolidationists to File Briefs.

ALBANY, May 5.—Gov. Morton has notified the League of Loyal Citizens of Brooklyn, which opposes the Lexow Greater New-York bill, that it can have until Friday to file briefs on the bill, but that he cannot accord a hearing in Albany.

Will Not Repair the Roads.

SING SING, N. Y., May 5.—The taxpayers today decided by ballot that the old roads are good enough, and refused to authorize a special tax of $5,000 to improve and macadamize the highways.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The request of Chief Engineer J. W. Thomson, United States Navy, to be placed on the retired list under the forty years' service act has been granted by the Navy Department, to take effect June 26. Mr. Thomson is at present stationed at the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Virginia, in connection with the warships under construction there.

—George Taylor, who was a bank clerk in the employ of William C. Bibiack, receiver of the Columbia National Bank of Chicago in 1894, but who is now a fugitive from justice in South America, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday for embezzling $7,500 of the bank funds by raising checks and altering the accounts of the bank's creditors.

—Gov. Coffin of Connecticut has appointed Edward Crosbie of Hartford a member of the Board of State Prison Directors, in place of Marvin H. Sanford of Simsbury, resigned. The appointment holds until the next General Assembly meets.

—James Boyle, a convict, escaped from the prison at Auburn, N. Y., yesterday by disguising himself and passing out with a crowd of visitors. Boyle was sentenced from Rochester for robbery.

UNITED FOR SOUND MONEY

Business Men Give Their Views on the Presidential Outlook.

PARTY LINES NOT CLOSELY DRAWN

A Strong Man on a Gold-Standard Platform Will Win the Election in November, They Declare.

OBJECTIONS MADE TO MAJOR M'KINLEY.

Views of Henry Hentz, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, W. L. Trenholm, Louis Windmuller, and Others.

Although absorbing interest in the coming Presidential campaign has been confined mainly to active party workers, some of the manifestations in the political field are engaging the attention of voters who apply intelligent consideration to public questions and who will be guided in their action next Fall by evidences of sincere regard on the part of conventions and candidates for the common welfare rather than for ties of partisanship.

In view of the confidence with which Republican success is predicted by the managers of that party, and of the activity of the canvass in behalf of Major McKinley, inquiry was made yesterday among representative men in various lines of business by reporters for THE NEW

urally look for weak spots in the Republican armor. One of the parties, if not both, will doubtless declare for sound money. I think that is the general expectation. When the declaration is made, business apprehension will be eased.

"If I am not mistaken, Gen. Harrison hit close to public opinion when he advised his party, in a recent interview, to come out strong for sound money and to be conservative with the tariff. Probably the present tariff would work well in prosperous times, but that probability hardly affects the proposition that income from customs and internal revenue should provide for the expenses of the Government. In my judgment, the party that declares itself in strongest terms for sound money and in the most conservative terms on the tariff will have the advantage. I think the candidates will stand on the platforms, which will be sufficient for all purposes."

W. L. TRENHOLM ON THE OUTLOOK.

Declarations for Sound Money Will Improve Business.

William L. Trenholm, President of the American Surety Company and ex-Controller of the Currency, said:

"I think that if both parties 'straddle' the money question, either in the platforms or by the nomination of men whose subsequent course on that question is regarded as dubious, the effect on business will be like that produced in 1893, which led to the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law.

"In fact, I think the effect on business in the present case is likely to be much more aggravated, because at that time the business men of the country had confidence in the purpose and power of the President to protect the Treasury, and in that way to guard the financial honor of the country.

"But if both parties in their National Conventions should refuse to commit themselves to a like determination, the fact must be disastrous in the extreme.

"I do not believe that both parties will occupy that position.

"If the Republicans should adopt a platform looking both ways, or if, while using phrases in their platform calculated to allay Eastern misapprehensions, they shall nominate a candidate in whom the business men of the country could not feel implicit confidence in respect to his financial policy, then, I think, the effect upon business will be determined by the general estimate of the probability of Republican success in November.

"If, on the other hand, the Republicans should adopt a strong gold standard platform and nominate ex-President Harrison, which, in my judgment, they are likely to do, I think there will be an almost immediate business revival founded upon general confidence in the success of the Republican ticket.

"If, under the first supposition, the Republicans neglect the opportunity to declare themselves unmistakably upon the money question, and fail to select a candidate who enjoys the confidence of the business public, I believe very firmly that the Democrats may, by adopting the proper platform and selecting the proper candidate, carry the country with them in November. As the prospect of that grows stronger business will undoubtedly improve as a consequence."

NO TARIFF LEGISLATION WANTED.

Louis Windmuller Thinks McKinley's Radical Position Is Against Him.

Louis Windmuller said: "I think the nomination of McKinley would be unfortunate for the Republican Party. The two most important reasons why I think so are his radical position on the tariff and his failure to take any definite stand on the currency question. The probability, or possibility, of Mr. McKinley's election would give good grounds for the fear that the tariff would again be changed and the calculations of our business men upset.

"Whil some changes in the tariff might be desirable for the purpose of increasing our revenue, it would be a great misfortune for the country to attempt any tariff legislation at the present time. There is not sufficient ground for making a change, because we will soon have enough revenue, and the few industries that feel they require additional protection will succeed in adopting themselves to existing conditions. Whatever small benefit would be derived from a change in the tariff would be more than overbalanced by the general upheaval of business.

"The other important objection to McKinley is that from all we know he has no opinion of his own on the currency question. His record on this subject is such that if the Democrats put up a man who undoubtedly will be for the gold standard, the Republicans will lose a great many votes. Even the sound-money Republicans would feel inclined to vote for the man in whom they could feel greatest confidence as standing for sound money.

"The question of the tariff will be a secondary consideration in this campaign. The currency question—the question of sound money—will come first.

"If a bimetallist is elected President, and is able to carry out his views, it would precipitate a general panic. American securities would be returned in large amounts from abroad, and we would be compelled to suspend gold payments. But I have not the slightest fear that a bimetallist will be elected President. The indications are that the sound-money men will win the battle in the National Conventions of both the great political parties.

"McKinley is too much of a politician to have any opinion of his own on the money question. I hope his uncertainty will hurt him in the Republican National Convention."

OPINIONS OF MANY BUSINESS MEN.

Expressions from Merchants, Bankers, and Others.

Henry D. McCord, President of the Produce Exchange, said: "Being a Democrat, I look for a sound-money platform from the Chicago Convention. I do not believe McKinley could be elected, and I expect the Democrats to nominate a man of sounder financial views than McKinley. If that happens and McKinley should be nominated, I know that many Republicans would vote for the Democrat. Business men believe so thoroughly in the gold standard that I think the effect of the nomination of a man like McKinley would be to mass them for a sound-money man. Business would therefore not suffer materially, because of the general confidence that sound money must win. With the victory secured, prosperity would be certain."

Evan Thomas.

Evan Thomas, formerly President of the Produce Exchange, said: "McKinley stands simply for the idea of the highest possible protection. Tariff reform is made the cry simply to win delegates. If it should lead to his nomination, business would be injuriously affected. Tariff agitation upsets business. He is a 'straddler' on money, and the possibility of his election would be alarming. For the same reason, his election would be disastrous to business. Stability in the value of money and non-interference with the tariff are necessary to business security. If upsets are threatened in these respects, business must suffer. A sound-money platform and candidate will be the hope of mercantile interests in the coming campaign."

Alexander E. Orr.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber of Commerce, said: "I do not wish to discuss for publication at this time Mr. McKinley or the effect of his candidacy, or to speak of any other candidate, but I earnestly hope that both parties will absolutely ignore any platform other than a sound-money platform."

Henry Clews.

Henry Clews said: "Regardless of persons now in the public view as candidates, business interests demand sound-money platforms. They are concerned less with men than with parties, and they will unite for sound money. The business outlook thus seems hopeful. Platforms must carry the men. The men must represent the platforms."

Gustav H. Schwab.

Gustav H. Schwab said: "Business men will favor sound money. I would not give much for the chances of the party that failed to declare for the gold standard. Public sentiment will force one or both of the parties to such a declaration. If the Republicans so declare, their candidate will accept the platform and stand by it. An honorable man would not accept a nomination unless prepared to commit himself fully to the party platform. The tariff may be behind the McKinley enthusiasm, but before the election, sound money will be the absorbing issue. Feeling confident in that cause I do not feel that there is any reason now for apprehension about candidates. Business will be benefited by the success of a gold standard party. We may count on the untiring efforts of the business interests to win the election for that party."

Frederic R. Coudert.

Frederic R. Coudert said: "Uncertainty is the worst thing there could be. A pronounced silver man would be better, for it is better to have a sliver rudder than to have none at all. This country can accommodate itself to almost anything except uncertainty. The country is suffering now from uncertainty about the tariff in the future.

"The election of a man who has not declared himself on the financial questions of the hour would be a great misfortune to the country. Of that I am thoroughly convinced. It would merely protract the agitation, paralyze business, and give strength to all the bad elements which interfere with the success and the prosperity of the country."

Oscar Straus.

Oscar Straus said: "What is most needed at this time, when the mercantile and commercial interests of this country are depressed, is first, last, and all the time, confidence in our money. The lack of confidence on that subject is what I believe to be the only obstacle between us and prosperity.

"The effect on business if any man is nominated for President by either of the parties who is either himself unsound upon the currency, or, even if sound himself, is nominated on a two-faced platform, or vice versa, will destroy confidence. Should such a man be elected, in my opinion the most disastrous results will follow. Our securities will be thrown back upon our hands, uncertainty and disorganization will pervade the business of the country, labor will be thrown out of employment, and hunger and misery will pervade the land.

"I have too much confidence in the common sense of the American people to believe that they will allow themselves to be misled as to the significance and importance of maintaining the honest gold standard of the chief civilized nations of the world. No effort should be relaxed on the part of those who are the leaders of public opinion—and I, of course, place the press in the front rank—in instructing the people upon this question.

"Party lines are nothing compared to the importance of our money standard, and I firmly believe that the great silent body of the country and men of independent thought will unhesitatingly trample party lines under foot and array themselves on the right side of this question."

H. C. Fahnestock.

H. C. Fahnestock, First Vice President of the First National Bank, said: "The name of the candidate makes no difference to me, whether it be John Smith, James Jones, or William McKinley; but in order to have my vote and the vote of the business men of this country he has to be unequivocally committed to the maintenance of the gold standard, without any ifs, buts, or 'straddles.' It is all very well to conciliate certain elements by favoring international bimetallism, but business men know that that is simply an impossibility, and it is idle to talk about it."

Lloyd I. Seaman.

Lloyd I. Seaman said: "For my part, I would decline to vote for McKinley for President unless the Republican platform advocated a reasonable tariff and sound money. As to bimetallism, that is something I am strenuously opposed to unless it is adopted by the principal nations of Europe. The effect on the country of the election of a bimetallist as President would be bad. It would not be felt immediately, but it would lead to disastrous results. The business interests of the country do not want to see McKinley go into the White House as a tariff extremist such as he was when the McKinley bill was enacted. We want a tariff that is neither extremely low nor extremely high. We need a tariff high enough to help ourselves and at the same time low enough to conciliate the people in Europe to whom we expect to sell our grain, meat, and other agricultural products."

Francis A. Palmer.

Francis A. Palmer, President of the National Broadway Bank, said: "If a bimetallist is elected President, the result will be unfavorable to the best interests of the country. I think our best interests would be subserved by having but one legal tender—gold. I really think McKinley is a gold man."

Edwin Langdon.

Edwin Langdon, President of the Central National Bank, said: "I am a strong sound-money man. If McKinley is nominated he will stand by the platform of the Republican National Convention. I think it will be a sound-money platform. I think it is problematic whether the Democratic National platform will be for sound money. Likely enough, the South and West may get control of the convention. In my judgment the country would get out of its difficulties if Congress would so legislate that the Government would begin at a certain time in the future to pay off annually a certain quota of its bonded obligations in gold."

John N. Beach.

John N. Beach of Tefft, Weller & Co. said: "We want a man for President who believes in an honest dollar. I think we are all agreed on that—honest money. I am not for free-silver coinage, at 16 to 1 or any other ratio."

Dick S. Ramsay.

Dick S. Ramsay, President of the Hide and Leather National Bank, said: "I am opposed to any man for President who does not come out and say where he stands on the currency question. That is all I care to say about McKinley's candidacy. I'd like to see any bimetallist defeated who runs for the Presidency. I am opposed to free silver. When you ask a man to take a silver dollar you ought to offer him a dollar that is worth a dollar anywhere in the world. Whatever increases the prosperity of the country is good for the poor man. It is absurd to talk of Congress making a currency especially for us against a different standard for the rest of the world."

F. W. Devoe.

F. W. Devoe said that the election of a candidate who had not committed himself to sound money would have a most unsettling effect upon business in the East.

PRISON LABOR BILLS ARE SIGNED.

The State Commission Takes Steps to Carry Out the Law.

ALBANY, May 5.—Gov. Morton to-day signed the two bills of Senator Wilcox designed to carry out the provision of the new State Constitution abolishing contract labor in the prisons, penitentiaries, and reformatories of the State. This provision goes into effect on Jan. 1 next.

The main bill provides that the convicts in these institutions, after Jan. 1, shall be employed in manufacturing all articles needed by the inmates of the various hospitals, almshouses, and other public institutions owned, managed, or controlled by the State or any political division. The bill also provides that the prisoners shall work not to exceed eight hours a day. It also provides that no prisoner from outside the State shall hereafter be received by penal institutions in this State. Heretofore, penitentiaries of this State have received United States prisoners from all parts of the country, until now they number nearly 1,000.

The bill clearly establishes the line between misdemeanants and felons, by providing that the former shall be sentenced to penitentiaries and county jails and the latter to State prisons.

All persons convicted of a felony and sentenced for more than one year shall be confined in the State prisons. All females convicted of felony and sentenced for more than one year shall be confined in the Women's State Prison at Auburn. Under the present State law females convicted of a felony where sentences are under five years, may be sent to penitentiaries.

The second Wilcox bill amends the law of last year, which established the State Prison Commission, by defining the commission's office force. It also increases the powers of the body to compel thorough reports from the various public institutions of the State, as to what articles will be needed during each year for the maintenance of the institution and for the use of the inmates.

The commission decided to-day to have these reports made at as early a day as practicable. It will then designate the industries which are to be carried on in the various penal institutions, and the quantities of the different articles which are to be manufactured. Reports are to be received from the prisons, penitentiaries, and reformatories, as to what articles they can best manufacture.

The commission has decided to make its meeting on the first Tuesday in September the time of its annual meeting and election of officers.

Pure

Blood is essential to health. Now is the time to purify and enrich the blood, and thus give vigor and vitality, by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PROF. GREEN HIGHLY HONORED.

A Jubilee on the Fiftieth Anniversary of His Appointment at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 5.—The eighty-fourth annual commencement of the Princeton Theological Seminary, and the fiftieth anniversary of the appointment of Prof. William Henry Green, D. D., LL. D., as instructor in the seminary, took place to-day.

The graduation exercises began at 9 o'clock this morning in the seminary chapel and were presided over by the Rev. Dr. A. Gosman, President of the Board of Directors of the seminary. He delivered a short address, and was followed by the Rev. George D. Baker, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. When the exercises began there were more than 500 guests from out of town, coming from all parts of the country. It was intended that Dr. Talbot W. Chambers of New-York should preside, but his death prevented, and Dr. Gosman was chosen in his stead. Seventy-six young theologians received diplomas.

After the graduating exercises, the jubilee celebration commenced. There was the usual procession around the campus, led by Prof. William Libby, after which all went to Alexander Hall, and the jubilee exercises began at 11 o'clock.

After the assemblage came to order, the Rev. W. E. Schenck read letters of regret from the Presidents of the University of Leipsic, University of Zurich, University of Edinburgh, University of Berlin, and Cambridge and Oxford Universities.

When the first part of the procession, which was the largest ever held in Princeton, entered Alexander Hall, the rear had not started, and it is estimated that there were 2,000 persons in line, who included Directors, Faculty, alumni, students, &c.

The exercises in Alexander Hall, which is the gift of the Alexander family of New-York as a memorial to Prof. Alexander, were begun with a hymn and prayer by the Rev. John Gullan Lansing, D. D., professor in the theological seminary of the Reformed Church of America at New-Brunswick; the Rev. Abraham Gosman, D. D., President of the Board of Directors, delivered the opening address, on "Dr. Green's Services to the Seminary." The Rev. Charles M. Mead, Ph. D., D. D., Riley Professor of Christian Theology, Hartford Theological Seminary, followed with an address on "Dr. Green's Contribution to Biblical Criticism." The Rev. J. F. McCurdy, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Oriental Literature, University College, Toronto, Canada, was the next speaker, and addressed the assemblage on "Dr. Green's Contribution to Semitic Scholarship." The Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., LL. D., President of Princeton College, delivered the next address, on "Dr. Green's Services to the Church at Large."

Other congratulatory addresses were delivered by ministers from different parts of the country up to within a short time of 2 o'clock. Then the alumni dinner was held in University Hall, and was presided over by the Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., President of the Alumni Association. At the dinner there were many prominent ministers who composed the alumni of the university. The Rev. William C. Cattell, D. D., class of '52, Secretary of the Board of Ministerial Relief, responded to the toast, "The Father of the Man."; the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., class of '46, pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, in Brooklyn, responded to the toast, "Our Fellow-Student"; the Rev. Archibald A. E. Taylor, D. D., LL. D., class of '57, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Columbus, Ohio, to "The Young Professor"; the Rev. Edward H. Griffin, D. D., LL. D., class of '66, Dean of the Johns Hopkins University, to "The Established Teacher"; the Rev. John Fox, D. D., class of '76, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, to "The Learned Doctor," and the Rev. William M. Paxton, D. D., LL. D., class of '48, professor in Princeton Seminary, to "The Head of the Faculty."

Col. John A. Cockerill's Will Filed.

The will of Col. John A. Cockerill, who died in Cairo, Egypt, on April 10, was filed in the Surrogate's office, here yesterday. His entire estate, valued at $12,000, is left to his wife, Mrs. Leonora Borner Cockerill, of 150 West Eighty-fourth Street. In case the heir is born to him, a sword bequeathed to him by his father, is to go to his sister, the wife of Dr. John Campbell of Washington, D. C., for transmission to her son Joseph. The will is dated Dec. 7, 1886, and names as executor Joseph Pulitzer, "Who has been," the testator declares, "a faithful and sincere friend of mine, and to whom I am indebted for much that I enjoy."

Improved Transfer Service.

One of the latest of the many improvements being made by the Erie is their arrangement with the Westcott Express Company for the transfer of passengers and baggage in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage is checked to and from hotels and residences, and a feature made of prompt service, at reasonable rates. Passengers arriving on the Erie at Jersey City are directly from the train to the cab or carriage, delivering them at any portion of the Greater New-York.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Judge Hall, in the Superior Court of Connecticut, has appointed Noah Rogers, Jr., receiver for the wholesale grocery house of Rogers & Morford of Bridgeport. The partners, Noah Rogers and George Morford, represent that the firm is solvent, and that the receivership is asked for in order to make a reorganization of the concern easier. They say the liabilities are $125,000 and the assets $160,000.

—The store of F. A. Severance & Son, prominent clothing merchants in Rockville, Conn., for the last twenty-five years, is closed and an attachment has been placed by Cushing, Olmstead & Snow of Boston. The firm will probably make an assignment for the benefit of all its creditors. The liabilities are $8,500 and the assets $10,500.

—The German-American Title Company of Louisville, Ky., made an assignment yesterday to J. S. Ray. The liabilities are estimated at $200,000, with assets of $250,000. The capital stock was $250,000, but it was not all paid up. The failure was caused by injudicious investments in real estate.

—Two judgments, aggregating $12,928, were entered yesterday against the Cutter Silk Manufacturing Company of 46 East Fourteenth Street and Bethlehem, Penn., one for $6,963 in favor of Hardine, Matheson & Co., and the other for $5,965 in favor of Morimura, Aral & Co.

—Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court granted an order yesterday dissolving the Aetna Coal Company of Avenue B and Nineteenth Street and making the temporary receiver, John C. Coleman, permanent receiver. The liabilities are $12,587 and the assets $668.

—The Columbus (Ohio) Packing Company, a dressed meat concern, made an assignment yesterday to M. J. Cavill. No statement is made of assets and liabilities, but the assets are said to be in the neighborhood of $100,000.

—Gruber & Bonynge have obtained writs of replevin aggregating $3,817, against E. Kleinmann & Co., manufacturers of clothing at 26 Lafayette Place, in favor of four creditors.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Rosario Sugar Company of New-York City, to conduct sugar plantations, cultivate sugar cane, and manufacture sugar and molasses in the District of Aguacate, on the Island of Cuba; capital, $220,000. Directors—Juan M. Cebalios, Manuel Rionda, Campbell C. Brown, John S. Fisk, and Ramon Polayo of New-York City.

—The Sowles Hardware Company, to carry on a general hardware and mercantile business in Plattsburg, N. Y.; capital, $40,000. Directors—Merritt Sowles, John H. Percy, and M. I. Rockwell of Plattsburg, Rufus P. Heaton and C. H. Jones of Cnazy, N. Y., Prickett of Saranac, and John W. Myers of Rouse's Point.

—The C. E. Sherin Special Agency of New-York City, to solicit advertising for daily papers and magazines, and to publish daily papers and magazines; capital, $5,000. Directors—C. E. Sherin and G. A. Sherin of New-York City, and Marion E. Griffin of Brooklyn.

—The Rochester Automatic Lubricator Company, to manufacture and deal in lubricators, soap vases, and other specialties in Rochester; capital, $20,000. Directors—Charles B. Alden, Charles E. McLoud, and George W. Palmer of Rochester.

—The Riverhead Park Improvement Company of New-York City, to deal in real estate in Suffolk County; capital, $50,000. Directors—Jacob Muszkat, William N. Tate, J. B. Klein, and others of New-York City.

—Scheyer-Pots Company, to manufacture and deal in cloaks and suits in New-York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Moses Scheyer, Edward Stern, and Theodore Pots of New-York City.

—The Hedenberg and Sisson Music Company of Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—C. G. Hedenberg, Charles T. Sisson, J. H. Hedenberg of Brooklyn, and others.

FOUR NEW BATTLESHIPS

THE HOUSE MAINTAINS ITS ATTITUDE AGAINST THE SENATE.

At the Instigation of Boutelle Concurrence Is Refused in the Amendment Providing for But Two Ships—A Strong Probability that the Higher Number Eventually Will Be Called For in the Naval Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Unless the House shall back down from the position it has taken to-day, the navy will be increased by four battleships, as the House decided when it passed the naval bill.

Mr. Boutelle renewed his fight this afternoon against concurring with the Senate amendment to reduce the number of battleships to two, and by a very decisive vote the House refused to surrender. Mr. Sayers, as had been expected, made an argument to support the Senate action, referring again to the necessity for economy in the use of the shrunken income.

Mr. Boutelle directed attention to the disregard of economical notions when the House and Senate were strutting around with chips on their shoulders, asking many nations to go to war with us, and properly suggested that the United States would cut a contemptible figure by suggesting its willingness to get into international difficulties and refusing to prepare to maintain them. It was too late, after the House had voted unanimously on Venezuela in a way that led the country to believe that there might be a war; on the resolutions to recognize Cuban belligerency by a vote of 246 to 27, when it was considered possible that that might bring on war with Spain, and, without a division, to pass a River and Harbor bill consenting to appropriations in the future aggregating $51,000,000, to talk about economy in continuing extensions of the naval establishment.

The House apparently enjoys boasting better than it does the making ready to maintain boasts, for the vote on the retention of the four ships was smaller than that for the River and Harbor bill, although it was large enough to show the temper of the House.

When the conference report shall be considered, it may be possible to do something with the absurd provision for torpedo boats at $50,000 each, for which sum it will not be possible, say the men who have studied the subject, to get torpedo boats that will be useful for any other purpose than to give contracts to a number of shipbuilders who want Government work.

There is an odd provision in the bill as it comes from the Senate. It provides that there shall be two battleships, that not more than two of them shall be built in one yard, and then that one shall be built on the Pacific. Just why it was not prescribed that one shall be built on the Pacific and one where it can be built cheapest is not yet explained.

PEFFER THOROUGHLY SNUBBED.

The Senate Gives the Bewhiskered Kansan a Lesson in Manners.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The most gratifying incident of the Senate proceedings today was the rebuke administered to the ill-mannered Peffer. The bewhiskered Kansan had been snubbed many times since he came to the Senate, but not until today was the fact forced home to his somewhat dull comprehension that it does not pay to be rude to a fellow-Senator. The mud-slinging bond resolutions, of which Peffer is the author, were being discussed by Mr. Hill, and at a point in the latter's speech where reference was made to the contract between the Treasury Department and the bond syndicate, and when Mr. Hill's voice was very weary, Mr. Hill asked that the contract be read by the Clerk to "spell him."

Peffer, who, on countless occasions, has obtained like requests, at once objected. There were but few Senators in the chamber at the time, and he insisted upon a call of the Senate. The Senators came trooping in from the cloak and committee rooms, anxious to know what had occasioned the call. Mr. Allison asked for information, and Mr. Hill, in a dignified way, explained the situation, adding that, as objection had been made, he would read the contract himself. He asked that the contract be returned to him, and was about to read it when several Senators near him asked him to refrain in order that the Senate might pass upon the question raised by Peffer. Mr. Hill sat down, and with an emphatic "Aye" the Senate decided in his favor. Mr. Peffer was so dismayed by the reproof so gladly administered that he failed to vote, and there was not a voice lifted in support of his discreditable objection.

The contract was read, as were other documents which Mr. Hill sent to the desk, including the argument between the Secretary of the Treasury, Lot Morrill, and the Rothschilds syndicate in 1876 and similar agreements made in 1877 and 1878. Mr. Hill's object in having these papers read was to show that these financial syndicates were not a modern invention, and that, although a Government loan might be called a "popular loan," it was the capitalists who got the bonds. Mr. Hill said that in the coming campaign he wanted those Republican syndicate contracts to stand side by side with the Carlisle syndicate contract.

As tending to bring into contempt the practice of proposing investigations of all subjects, Mr. Hill read a letter which he had received, asking him to propose an investigation as to the removal from office of Gov. Hughes of Arizona, and a series of resolutions gotten up by "the Anti-Trust Legion of America," of Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, which presented, he said, "a delightful mixture of investigation of the Brooklyn Bridge, Brooklyn streets, and Brooklyn highway robberies, including a censure of myself."

It was that sort of a feeling, he said, which Senators were truckling to. It was the Populist sentiment. It was the clamor against capital. It was the effort to antagonize men of wealth. Senators were simply playing with fire.

After the Senate "sat upon" him, Peffer was not heard from again during the day, except just before adjournment, when, in response to a question by Mr. Allison, he meekly said he hoped the Senate would be able to vote on the resolutions to-morrow. Mr. Hill still has the floor, and has given no indication when he will conclude.

He was gratified this afternoon when Mr. Pettigrew was drawn into the debate. Mr. Pettigrew, of course, is in favor of the proposed investigation of Mr. Hill has hope that other Senators will join in the discussion. The Republicans are trying to discourage speech-making on the subject in order that the matter may be ended soon. The debate to-day was not marked by any exciting scenes.

Contrary to the expectation the River and Harbor bill was taken up in the morning hour, and several pages were disposed of. Mr. Gorman, whose anxiety over the low state of the National Treasury was so acute when the Naval Appropriation bill was under discussion, has failed thus far to oppose any of the liberal propositions contained in this measure.

VICTORY FOR PENSION GRABBERS.

The House Prepared to Favor Many Objectionable Claims.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—There are several hundred private pension bills on the House calendar, and the men who introduced them are anxious that they shall be passed. Most of these bills are for the benefit of persons who have tried to get pensions through the Pension Bureau but who have succeeded in convincing that bureau that they are not entitled to receive pensions. It may not be clear to the officers of the Government that they were not deserters, or that they were discharged honorably, or that they have incurred disabilities from pensionable causes, and it may be clear to them that they can get in shape to be pensioned only through action by Congress, which is superior to law because it can make and unmake law.

To get rid of this collection of bills two days are to be used—to-morrow and the Wednesday following—and in the consideration of them not more than ten minutes are to be used for any one case. The House that was a little slow in voting money to maintain the efficiency of the navy may be depended upon to let the two days be made fat with the work of the members in granting pension to men who never would get them unless the House was ready to remove the legal disabilities of applicants and get them on the pension rolls for other disabilities already to be discovered.

The decision of the House to dispose of these pension bills in the manner stated came at the end of an acrimonious debate. Mr. Crisp (Dem., Ga.,) said the proposed rule would not permit intelligent consideration of the bills—many of the reports made by the committees could not be read in the five minutes allowed for the affirmative discussion of the bill. "Can it be possible," he asked, "that the committee has reported bills which it does not desire, or dare to have the country know the facts? I shall oppose the rule, and in doing so believe that I shall be doing my duty as a Representative."

Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.,) also opposed the order. He said he did not believe that even a bill to pension an old soldier was so sacred that it should not receive suitable consideration. It had been stated that there were 400 of these bills on the calendar, and Mr. Loud said that, in his opinion, no committee, in the time devoted to these bills, could have properly investigated that number. He thought the gentlemen misapprehended the sentiment of the country in respect to this class of bills, and he should vote against the rule, because he believed it to be the right position for himself and the Republican Party to take.

Mr. Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) made a characteristic speech, in which he had a good deal to say about the "old soldier" and the unfriendliness of Democrats toward those who fought for the Union.

The vote in favor of the rule was 172 to 56, five Democrats voting with the majority.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL SCHEME.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller Defends the Menocal Project.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—In the hearing on the Nicaragua Canal before the House Commerce Committee to-day ex-Senator Warner Miller submitted documentary evidence to confirm his statements regarding the offer of Mr. Treat of Chicago to build the canal, and the estimate of Engineer Donaldson of London as to the feasibility and cost of the project, which had been called in question by Col. Ludlow. Referring to the statement made by Col. Ludlow, that Engineer Donaldson had told him that no engineer had ever been over the line of the canal, he said that this came from a discharged employe of the company. To put the statement of this man against that of the President of the company and its chief engineer was hardly in keeping with the proper conduct of an army officer.

Taking up the Treat matter, he said that Mr. Treat had been to Nicaragua and built a railroad from Greytown to the Divide. When the canal company were discussing the question of raising money in this sale of bonds Mr. Treat expressed the opinion that the canal could be built within $100,000,000, and offered to build the western divide for $31,000,000. He did not care to undertake the whole work, but thought that a corporation would undertake it for the sum he had named.

Mr. Miller laid before the committee a proposition from McDonald & Co. of New-York, contractors, expressing their willingness to take the work on the canal at the figures named by Mr. Menocal, with a few exceptions. Referring to the proposition of the commission to change the entrance to Greytown Harbor, he said that this was impossible, as it would involve going outside of Nicaraguan territory, which could not be done under the concession.

WILL URGE A WOOL DUTY.

Republicans and Populists Join in a Petition on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Senator Chandler for several days has been getting signatures to a petition addressed to the Finance Committee asking that committee to urge an amendment placing a duty on wool to any revenue bill that may come up in the Senate. It is the intention by this means to call attention to the amendments that will be proposed to the free alcohol measure should Mr. Sherman again move to take it up, and, incidentally, to show the strength of those who favor a duty on wool. The petition to the committee is as follows:

The undersigned request that, in case any bill relating to internal revenue or the tariff is considered by the Senate at the present session, the Committee on Finance will move and support the addition of a clause providing for an adequate duty on wool.

A note to Mr. Morrill from Mr. Chandler, which accompanied the petition, reads:

While handing to you the inclosed request, I take occasion to say that, of course, the members of the Finance Committee to whom it is addressed were not asked to sign, nor were the Senators who voted against taking up the Dingley bill; and a few Senators are now absent. But I think I am able to say that all the Republican Senators (and the Populist Senators as well) are in favor of putting a duty on wool whenever any amendment is made to the present tariff law.

The petition is signed by Senators Mitchell, Chandler, Squire, McBride, Lodge, Hale, Pritchard, Pettigrew, Hansbrough, Frye, Davis, Brown, Perkins, Baker, Gear, Elkins, Shoup, (who also asks a duty on lead,) Hawley, Wilson, Butler, Nelson, Peffer, Gallinger, Warren, Clark, Burrows, Proctor, Sewell, Wetmore, Thurston, and Cullom.

Congressional Doings.

—The House Committee on Public Lands has reported and will endeavor to secure action upon a bill to prevent the devastation of forests on the public domain by fire. The statistics of timber destroyed on Government reservations through conflagrations, either carelessly or wilfully started, it is claimed, amount to a larger sum each year than the present annual Treasury deficiency, and the immediate pecuniary loss in the actual cash value of the lumber destroyed forms only a small portion of the injury inflicted upon the country at large.

—The House Committee on Invalid Pensions yesterday reported back to the House, with the recommendation that it pass over the veto of the President, the bill granting a pension of $50 per month to Francis S. Hoover. The report on the bill does not criticise the President's action, but furnishes additional information intended to meet his objections to the bill.

—The proposition for Governmental control of telegraphs was advocated yesterday before the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads by S. H. Bell, Secretary of a Special Committee of the International Typographical Union, appointed for the purpose of bringing the matter to the attention of Congress.

—The House Committee on War Claims has reported favorably a bill referring to the Court of Claims the claims of various States for reimbursement for moneys expended in aiding in the suppression of the War of the Rebellion. The bill was reported as a substitute for a number of State claim bills.

"One Day" for Violating Raines Law.

Judge Newburger yesterday sentenced Stephen Masel to one day in the City Prison for having violated the Raines law. Masel came from Constantinople and was a waiter in a restaurant at 18 Chatham Square. He gave a glass of beer to Policeman Quigley April 18 and was arrested. Masel is sixty-four years old and has been in the Tombs since his arrest. He said he gave the policeman beer not knowing he was breaking the law, and that he had no money to pay a fine.

Mrs. Alice Dugan Sentenced.

Mrs. Alice Dugan of Hudson, N. Y., was sentenced yesterday by Judge Benedict in the United States District Court to pay a fine of $100 for failure to pay the Government tax for selling liquors, and be imprisoned in the Columbia County Jail for thirty days. If she fails to pay the fine she must serve thirty additional days. She is now in Ludlow Street Jail.

A TRINITY OF EVILS.

Biliousness, sick headache, and irregularity of the bowels accompany each other. To the removal of this trinity of evils Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is especially adapted. It also cures dyspepsia, rheumatism, malarial complaints, biliousness, nervousness, and constipation. The most satisfactory results follow a fair trial. Use it daily.

Furs Stored

and insured against all loss. Thoroughly cleaned and placed in upright cases made expressly for keeping furs in a clean and perfect condition.

Special attention to making garments to order. Altering and repairing furs by expert designers and fitters, with the absolute assurance of a perfect fit. Work done now at lower prices than in busy season.

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

LAKE STREET ELEVATED RAILWAY LITIGATION IN CHICAGO.

Opening of a Suit to Test the Right of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York to Do Business in the State of Illinois—Chicago Elevated Road Fighting a Threatened Foreclosure of Its Bonds.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The litigations surrounding the foreclosure proceedings of the Lake Street Elevated Road in the State Court was taken up for hearing to-day by Judge Payne. This is the bill filed by the Lake Street Company to restrain the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York from foreclosing the bonds of the road held by it as trustee.

The removal of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as trustee is also asked on the ground that it is not legally entitled to do business in the State. The answer admits that interest amounting to half a million dollars has not been paid. It charges that the other parties to the suit have engaged in a conspiracy to force the bondholders to accept a reduction of the amount of bonds by means of the reorganization scheme.

President Louderback of the Lake Street Elevated Road testified regarding correspondence with the defendant. A letter was read, written by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in 1894, which said that as its right to do business in Illinois had been questioned it purposed to resign as trustee. Mr. Louderback, however, testified that no resignation had been received from the company.

A Noiseless Locomotive.

A six-wheel compound switching locomotive has just been built by the Schenectady Locomotive Works, from designs by William Buchanan, Superintendent of Motive Power of the New-York Central Railroad. This locomotive is to be used in making up passenger trains in the Grand Central Station in this city. Mr. Buchanan's purpose was to produce a locomotive which could be worked without noise from the exhaust. This object is accomplished by use of the two-cylinder compound arrangement, the exhaust reservoir in front of cylinders, and an annular variable exhaust pipe in the smoke box, with the result that the locomotive in the heaviest service is practically noiseless.

The high-pressure cylinder is twenty-nine by twenty-four inches. The intercepting valve is of the Schenectady Locomotive Works' improved type. The exhaust of the low-pressure cylinder passes through a large pipe to the reservoir in front of the smoke box, and thence through into the variable exhaust in the smoke box. The exhaust reservoir is provided with perforated plates through which the steam passes. According to The Railway Review, the new engine steams very freely, and is quick as well as noiseless in action.

Passengers and Packages.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 5.—Thomas O. Bullock, a wealthy resident of this place and a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad commuter, brought suit for $30,000 damages against the above road in the Morris County Supreme Court to-day. Great interest is manifested in the case by the patrons of the road, as it will decide whether or not they can carry packages in the cars.

Mr. Bullock attempted to board a train in the Hoboken Station last January. He was carrying several bundles at the time, and the conductor stopped him, saying the company's orders were that passengers should not be allowed to carry packages in the cars. Mr. Bullock protested, and the conductor, with the assistance of another employe, ejected the plaintiff from the station. The suit will last several days.

Joint Traffic Meeting Deferred.

The meeting of the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association, which was to have been held to-day, has been postponed until Friday, in consequence of the inability of representatives of some of the important Vanderbilt interests to attend. The annual meetings of the Lake Shore and Nickel Plate Railroad Companies will be held in Cleveland to-day, and the annual meeting of the Michigan Central will occur in Detroit to-morrow.

The fact that the forthcoming meeting of the Board of Control will be one of the most important yet held makes it desirable that each road which is party to the agreement shall be represented.

Deposits of Reading Securities.

Official announcement is made by the Reorganization Committee of the Philadelphia and Reading property that, inasmuch as the decree of foreclosure sale has been entered, all holders of general mortgage bonds, first, second, and third preference income bonds, deferred income bonds, and stock of the company, who have not already deposited their securities under the reorganization plan, must do so up to May 21, after which date the following penalties will be exacted: Twenty dollars on each bond of the three grades of preference income bonds, $1 per share of stock, and 50 cents on each deferred income bond.

Northern Pacific Affairs.

Brayton Ives, Receiver Burleigh, and counsel representing the various interests in the Northern Pacific foreclosure litigation reached Portland, Oregon, last Monday.

Herbert L. Turner, representing the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, went before Judge Gilbert in the United States Circuit Court and took an ancillary dec

MUDDY TRACK FOR RACING

ALL BUT ONE OF THE FAVORITES WERE BEATEN AT AQUEDUCT.

Men Who Lay the Odds Preparing to Put Their Club Scheme into Operation, So that the Public May Be Protected from Fly-by-Night Operators and "Shoestring" Gamblers—Grannan's Plans Were Upset by Mirage.

It was an inopportune thunder shower that came up yesterday noon for the managers of the race track at Aqueduct. It was just about the time that people were preparing to go to the races. The small stand with little shelter from rain, the prospect of a muddy track, possibly long delay at the post, and the chances of the races being run in the rain was altogether too much for even the enthusiasts at the game, so that not more than 1,500 turned out to see what fortune might have in store for them.

Picking winners was very much like trying to catch sea bass in Jamaica Bay. There is a heap of luck about both. That is shown so far as the racing goes by the fact that Marshall was the only favorite to win a race. The rest of the lot failed to connect. Speculation is not very likely, as fully two-thirds of the horses that start are unknown quantities, and the plungers are averse to playing them very heavily.

About the biggest betting that was indulged in yesterday was by Riley Grannan, who had a good-sized bet for him, at this season of the year, on Mirage in the third race. Mirage was not good enough to make either Marshall, who ran his first race of the year in this event, or the more seasoned Captain T., quit in the stretch, and so the money went to the Brighton Beach trained horse, and Grannan will have to settle with the layers of the odds this afternoon before the racing begins, instead of going to them and collecting a comfortable bankroll.

In the enclosure speculation is being carried on by a lot of young men who think there is a short road to fortune in laying odds against the small speculators, and who have gone into this business without any particular capital except their cheek. Of that they have a plentiful amount. None of these new-comers have "welched" as yet, but there is a fear among the veteran pencillers who have a reputation at stake as thoroughly honorable men that some sort of a scandal will arise by reason of these persons having gone into a business in which they have had no experience, and in which they may not be able to meet the reverses of fortune that are sure to arise.

The men of capital who have been bookmakers in the past and who understand the business last Fall organized a club which will be for the mutual protection of the bettor and the layer of the odds, and have selected a committee consisting of Ike A. Thompson, David Gideon, Orlando Jones, and Henry Stedaker—the latter the Chairman of the club—who are perfecting a scheme which will probably result in the adoption of some sort of a badge to be worn by members, which will notify the public that the wearers are responsible parties who can be trusted to treat the public fairly. There will also be established on the plan of Tattersall's in England, where bettors and layers can meet and pay or receive moneys that have been bet on memoranda during the day.

A meeting was held last evening to try and arrange some of the details, but these will not be made public until about the time for the opening of the meeting at Morris Park. It is a plan that is needed under the peculiar circumstances existing, as a matter of protection both to the public and the layer of the odds. The sooner it is in operation the better it will be for all concerned. While The Jockey Club will take no official recognition of the organization, it will be asked to have a certain supervisory interest in it. It is understood that the rules and regulations as well as the names of members will be submitted to The Jockey Club Stewards in an unofficial way for their approval.

As to the racing: There was a wild rush to back Beau Ideal for the opening race, and he was made the liveliest sort of a favorite. Yet he was never in the hunt, the rank outsider Royal H. winning by a considerable in hand from Balmaghie, who carried the hopes and the money of the Brooklyn contingent. It was a pretty-looking race through the stretch, yet, as a matter of fact, Royal H. had the best of it all the way.

A delay of more than half an hour was made by an attempt to start a field of nine two-year-olds with the lining-up machine. They were finally sent off in straggling fashion after the barrier of the machine had been torn to pieces by Saurian, one of the lot from the stable of William Astor Chanler, and Billall jumped to the front and led the party handily to the stretch, where Lamle thought he had the race won with Saurian, and began to take things easily. While he was doing this young Hewitt came with a rush on the outside with Cheer Up, and before Lamle could get going again had won the race. So Mr. Chanler was deprived of the first good opportunity he has had to win a race.

Marshall was keyed up, as well as the seasoned horses from the South and the Washington track, and won the third race, at a mile and a sixteenth, in a fashion that showed him to be in about as good condition as in past years, when he has been a useful selling plater of the better class. Doggett, who rode him, permitted Captain T. to make all the running and did not urge his mount a bit until he got to the stretch. Then he gave him the whip, and Marshall easily overhauled the Daly horse and won cleverly by half a length. Mirage, who was well played as a good thing, was a poor third at the end.

In the scramble for the two-year-old fillies which followed, there was another tedious delay, and finally a straggling start, as the horses did not take to it all kindly to the noise of the starting machine. Olivia L. and Katie W. were the tips for the race, but both were upset by the speed of Set Fast, who ran on Monday. This filly was fast at the start, and ran like a scared dog all the way, winning by a couple of lengths from Katie W., who was half a dozen lengths in front of Mme. Elise, Olivia L., and Bird of Freedom, the three last named finishing in a bunch and only heads apart.

The sport wound up with a dash at five and a half furlongs, which was won by Factotum, who was in front all through the journey, and lasted long enough to stave off the challenge made by Kinglet. There was a lot of foul riding in the stretch, and Congdon made a claim of foul against the winner. As Kinglet was in the bumping match himself, the horses were placed as they finished, the claim being disallowed.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. For three-year-olds that have never won $750. Time—1:51½
1—Royal H., R. McBride's b. c., by Royal Exchange-The Shrimp, 100 pounds, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Garrigan)
2—Balmaghie, H. Coomber's b. c., 106½, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Ballard)
3—Beau Ideal, E. H. Hanna's ch. g., 103, 5 to 5.....(O'Leary)
Won by a neck; a length between second and third.

Whipcord, 100, 4 to 1, also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile. For two-year-olds. Time—0:53.
1—Cheer Up, Morningside Stable's ch. f., by Hanover-Fable, 97 pounds, 5 to 1 and 9 to 5.....(Hewitt)
2—Saurian, W. A. Chanler's ch. c., 104, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Lambley)
3—Mafia, D. Higgins's b. f., 97, 4 to 1 and even.....(O'Leary)
Won by six lengths; two lengths between second and third.

Shuffle Board, 97, 8 to 1; The Tinker, 100, 8 to 1; Billall, 97, 10 to 1; Sparkler, 101, 4 to 1; Whistling Tom, 99½, 8 to 1; Oxia, 97, 2 to 1, also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. For three-year-olds and upward. Time—1:57.
1—Marshall, W. Stears's b. h., 6 years, by Voltiguer-Hard-to-Tell, 110 pounds, even and out.....(Doggett)
2—Captain T., W. C. Daly's ch. h., 6, 110, 8 to 1 and 9 to 5.....(Keefe)
3—Mirage, G. Anderson's b. c., 4, 110, 5 to 2 and 3 to 5.....(O'Leary)
Won by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

Buckeye, 108, 20 to 1, also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One-half mile. For two-year-old fillies. Time—0:53.
1—Set Fast, C. Jacobs's ch. f., 110 pounds, by Masetto-Bandella, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(J. Donnelly)
2—Katie W., ch. f., 110, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Doggett)
3—Madame Elsie, ch. f., 110, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Congdon)
Won by two lengths; six lengths between second and third; hends between the next three.

Olivia L., 110, 7 to 2; Bird of Freedom, 110, 6 to 1; Minnie Bibs, 110, 5 to 1; American Girl, 110, 10 to 1; Jessie Driscoll, 110, 8 to 1 also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. For three-year-olds and upward. Time—1:13.
1—Factotum, W. C. Daly's br. c., 5 years, 101 pounds, by The Ill Used-Favonia, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Keefe)
2—Kinglet, R. Le Clair's b. h., 6, 111, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Congdon)
3—Phoebus, P. Walsh's b. g., 4, 98, 10 to 1.....(Maher)
Won by one-half length; four lengths between second and third.

Crimea, 90, 5 to 1; Whippany, 98, 8 to 1; Belle of Washington, 84, 15 to 1, also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Prig, 112 pounds; Charade, 111; Watchman and Hellas, 108 each; Eclipse, 105; Restraint, 102; Phoebus, 98, and Bessie Browning, 92.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile. For two-year-olds. Arthur K., The Aristocrat, Contractor, and Fratello, 110 pounds each; Olivia, Kerplunk, Ellerdie, Calliope, and Edna D., 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. For three-year-olds. Will Elliott, 110 pounds; The Native, 108; Lancer and Premier, 107 each; Beloved and Irish Reel, 99 each; Royal Princess, 97; Crimea, 91, and Honolulu, 87.

FOURTH RACE.—One Mile. For maiden three-year-olds. Hancock II., 110 pounds; Blue Knight, Alakurna, and Decameron, 107 each; Lily Mills, and Signora II., 105 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. For three-year-olds and upward. Agitator and Rosedale, 112 pounds each; McIntyre and Major General, 111 each; Dreibund and Addie, 109 each; Salvia, 107; Secret Service and Surrogate, 97 each, and Pearl Brock and Profanity, 95 each.

Big Sale of Harness Horses.

An extensive sale of horses will be held at Madison Square Garden on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 12 and 13, under the management of Peter C. Kellogg & Co., auctioneers. The first consignment to be offered will be that of Miller & Sibley, made up of about fifty head of trotting stock, among which are many noted animals, and about thirty head of light and heavy carriage horses for family use and for park and road driving. Pierce Brothers of Santa Rosa, Cal., send thirty horses, some of which have speed and public records, others having been selected for park, road, and carriage driving. Similar lots come from H. C. Chambiln of Richmond, Va.; Esek Bussey, Fair Haven, Vt.; Edward Morrell, Torresdale, Penn., and other breeders of note. The sale is mainly composed of horses that have been fitted for immediate use in harness, and contains not only single horses and matched pairs, but a good number of horses that are broken to four-in-hand and tandem work. The speed division affords trotters and pacers eminently qualified to win on the tracks or contest with the best on the roads.

Trotting Races at Waterbury.

WATERBURY, Conn., May 5.—The Directors of the Waterbury Driving Company have voted to hold a series of races at the trotting park on Memorial Day. Three classes will be trotted—the 2:25 class, for a purse of $200; the 2:35 class, for a purse of $150, and the 2:50 class, for a purse of $100. The driving company has appointed President O. G. Camp and Secretary Edward A. Bradley as delegates to the convention, which is to be held in the course of the month in Norwalk for some circuit racing in Central Connecticut.

PLANNING FOR THE PARADE.

Wheelmen's Day in Brooklyn Will Be a Gala Occasion.

Saturday, June 27, will be Wheelmen's Day in Brooklyn, in celebration of the completion of the return cycle path on the Ocean Parkway. It is intended that the events of this day shall make a page in the cycle history of the Metropolitan District, and that wheelmen will long have cause to remember it.

When the present path was formally opened in June of last year the parade held over its sand-papered surface was the biggest thing of the kind in the history of the pastime. With that event as a record it will be the aim of those who have this year's parade in hand to outdo it in every particular. The Brooklyn Good Roads Association is the prime mover in making a grand thing of Wheelmen's Day celebration. A committee representing the organization will operate with Park Commissioner Woodruff in perfecting the arrangements.

The Department of Parks will meet the expenses of the celebration. These will represent a reviewing stand near Howe's, the music, a banner to be swung near the stand, &c.

A number of the plans for the parade will be outlined to-night at a meeting of the Road Committee of the Good Roads Association. The semi-annual meeting of the association will be held on the 19th inst., at Alexander Schwalbach's cycle academy, near the Willinck entrance to Prospect Park. Arrangements for the meeting will be made by Messrs. Angell, Munroe, and Palmer. On June 1 the members of the association will have their first moonlight run, going to Howe's, on the cycle path.

Chance for American Cycle Makers.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Frank H. Mason, United States Consul General at Frankfort-on-the-Main, has sent an interesting report to the State Department about the chances afforded for opening a market for American bicycles in Germany. American bicycles and machines of any sort for women were practically unknown in the German Empire until last Summer, when a large number of American cyclists, male and female, made tours through picturesque localities in the Fatherland. The German dealers began to give more attention to American wheels when a cyclist won a race on an ordinary stock bicycle made by a firm having its manufactory at Hartford, Conn., and now they are anxious to handle machines made in this country. Mr. Mason says it must not be supposed that no bicycles are manufactured in Germany, as a score of firms are engaged in the business. The English, German, and other foreign wheels sold in the empire are rather cumbersome. One Westphalian firm has succeeded in getting the weight of their machines down to twenty-six pounds by importing wooden rims and other material from America. Mr. Mason suggests that if American manufacturers wish to compete successfully in the German market they should send wheels weighing between twenty-one and twenty-five pounds, with brakes and all other accessories included.

Cycling in the Garden Amphitheatre.

Prof. "Ike" Johnson, the popular instructor who has taught so many New-Yorkers the art of cycling both in this city and at Newport, has arranged with the management of the Madison Square Garden and the Indiana Bicycle Company to conduct a riding school in the amphitheatre of the Garden this Summer. The opening will take place this evening, and for the occasion an exhibition of fancy riding, polo games, &c., will be given. Many boxes have already been sold at $5 each, and the general admission charge of 25 cents will probably result in a crowded house. A full orchestra will be in attendance this evening, and on every afternoon and evening thereafter as long as the school remains open. To-morrow morning the floor will be thrown open for teaching purposes and practice riding, and will be open daily thereafter from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M. A competent corps of instructors, well versed in the latest methods of teaching, will be constantly in attendance, and a special room will be devoted to those beginners who object to the publicity of the large auditorium.

For a Cycle Path in the Park.

Senior Consul Dr. Rodiguez Ottolengui of the Consulate of Greater New-York has started the cycle path enthusiasts talking again. He has a plan for a wheelway 10 feet in width just inside the stone wall which surrounds Central Park. His brother officers think the scheme a good one, and they will endeavor at the first opportunity to induce the Park Commissioners to think as they do. The Consulate is desirous of having an ordinance passed to regulate the movements of trucks and heavy wagons, and to provide for protection for cyclists upon the streets. A petition bearing on these matters will be presented to the Board of Aldermen at its next meeting. The aim of the Consulate, which has just been organized, is to work in harmony with the State Division of the League of American Wheelmen, and especially to look after the interests of cyclists in the metropolitan district.

A Pretty Slow Pace.

WATERBURY, Conn., May 5.—Two hundred members of the Waterbury Wheel Club, the Waterbury Cycle Club, and the North End Bicycle and Pleasure Club, the leading wheeling organizations of this city, last night presented to the Board of Aldermen a petition to have adopted an ordinance which shall restrict the speed of riding within the city limits to five miles an hour, and compel the use of bells on all wheels, under severe penalty for violation. The clubs do this as a result of a movement to make cycling more generally popular and less dangerous. The petition was referred by the Board of Aldermen to the Committee on Ordinances.

The Ice Palace Cycle Rink.

When all the plans are completed for the new cycle academy in the Ice Palace Rink, at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, the place will undoubtedly be one of the most attractive of its kind in the world. It will be known as the Majestic Bicycle Academy and will have a riding space of 2,100 square feet. There will be music afternoon and evening, and the offering of features will be sufficiently attractive at all times to appeal strongly to prospective riders, as well as those who are already versed in the art. Messrs. Thompson & Bull, the proprietors, intend that everything connected with the plant shall be first-class in every respect, and when the formal opening takes place, which may be on the 16th inst., the spectators can judge for themselves on this point.

New-York's Big Membership.

Over 400 applications for membership from this State reached Secretary Bassett of the League of American Wheelmen too late last Saturday to be reckoned in with the New-York total in the weekly bulletin of membership figures. This number will be credited to the present week's increase. Of the number of members secured in this State last week, 108 were duly credited, making the total for the division 12,649. Pennsylvania contributed 248, Massachusetts 215, and New-Jersey 135.

Wolff-American Run Dates.

Club tours have been arranged by the Wolff-American Wheelmen of this city as follows: May 10, city run; May 17, Paterson, via Newark, (Central Railroad;) May 24, Freeport; May 30, Nyack, via Tarrytown; May 31, Ridgewood; June 6, cycle parade on the Boulevard; June 7, Rockaway Beach; June 14, Tottenville. All of the above runs start from the Madison Square Garden, Twenty-sixth Street entrance. "Tony" Pellegrini will lead the run to Paterson on the 17th inst.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—All the runs of the Triumph Wheelmen this month will be started from the clubhouse, at 158 Boulevard, at 8:30 A. M. The schedule contains the following trips: May 10 to New-Brunswick, N. J.; May 17, to Tarrytown; May 30, to Danbury, Conn., returning on May 31. A century run in June will probably be the feature of the road card for that month. New-Brunswick will probably be the turning point in this journey.

—On Memorial Day there will be a big race meet at the Tioga track, near Philadelphia, under the management of H. D. Le Cato. Some of the fastest "pros" in the country will take part, including "Wooden Shoes" Sanger. And as for amateurs, it is very likely that all the local cracks will be on hand. This meet will practically open the racing season in the vicinity of the Quaker City.

—Two Toledo wheelmen are going to try a fast run between the metropolis and the Golden Gate early in June. John Le Grice and Norman Devenu are their names. They believe they can make the journey in about a month.

—A special meeting of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen will be held to-morrow evening. It is quite likely that at this meeting the club will decide to purchase a tandem.

—From May 1 to 16 there will be amateur and professional races daily in Chicago. The meet will take place indoors, and promises to be quite a success.

THE USUAL THING.

New-Yorks Outbatted and Outfielded by the Louisville Club.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Brooklyn, 7; Chicago, 6.
Louisville, 15; New-York, 11.
Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 5.
Baltimore, 8; Pittsburg, 0.
Boston, 8; Cincinnati, 3.
Washington, 5; Cleveland, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Philadelphia	10	4	.714
Pittsburg	9	4	.692
Boston	9	5	.643
Chicago	9	6	.600
Cincinnati	8	6	.571
Washington	8	6	.571
Brooklyn	9	7	.500
Cleveland	6	6	.500
Baltimore	7	7	.500
St. Louis	6	9	.400
New-York	3	11	.214
Louisville	2	13	.133

LOUISVILLE, May 5.—Louisville defeated New-York through hard hitting and Fuller's errors. Clarke succeeded Flynn in the second inning. The bases were then full and McFarland landed on Clarke's first curve for a home run. Attendance, 500. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	I B	P O	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Clarke, lf...3	3	3	0	1		Fuller, ss..0	1	2	0	3	
Eustace, 2b..2	0	2	2	0		V.Halt'n, cf.1	0	2	0	0	
McF'land,rf.2	2	5	1	1		G.Davis, 3b.1	2	0	1	0	
H'sam'r, 1b.1	2	10	1	1		Tiernan, rf.3	1	1	0	0	
Cl'gman, 3b.0	1	1	1	1		Glenn, 2b..2	2	4	2	1	
Dexter, cf..1	2	3	0	0		Stafford, lf..1	1	0	0	1	
Shannon, ss.3	3	1	2	2		H.Davis, 1b.1	1	11	1	1	
Miller, c....3	3	1	1	0		Flynn, p....0	0	0	1	1	
Cun'gh'm, p.0	1	1	0	0		Farrell, c...1	0	3	1	0	
						Clarke, p...1	2	0	4	0	
Total....15	16	27	12	6		Total....11	10	27	18	7	

Louisville	2	5	1	0	5	0	0	2	0	—15	
New-York	4	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	2	—11	

Earned runs—Louisville, 2; New-York, 3. First base by errors—Louisville, 6; New-York, 3. Left on bases—Louisville, 7; New-York, 7. First base on balls—Off Cunningham, 3; off Flynn, 3. Struck out—By Cunningham, 1; by Clarke, 4. Home runs—McFarland, Hassamaer, Tiernan, Gleason. Three-base hit—Miller. Two-base hit—Miller. Stolen bases—F. Clarke, (2,) McFarland, Dexter, Shannon. Double plays—McFarland, Hassamaer, and Eustace; H. Davis, Gleason, and H. Davis. Hit by pitcher—By Cunningham, 3. Wild pitch—Clarke. Passed ball—Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

BROOKLYNS DEFEAT CHICAGOS.

A Close Game and Finish That Excited the Spectators.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The baseball game to-day had another close finish that made the cranks fairly frantic. The Colts had the bases full in the last half of the ninth, with nobody out. Anson was on third, and Lange at bat. He knocked out a swift liner to right, and Anderson of the Brooklyns made a beautiful catch, and then threw Anson out at the plate. Abbey pitched a fine game, and was given fine support, although the home team excelled in that regard. Parker was hit hard all the way through, and only the finest kind of fielding kept the score down. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Everett, 3b.1	3	0	1	1		Griffin, cf...1	1	5	0	0	
Dahlen, ss..1	0	3	6	0		McCart'y, lf.1	2	2	0	0	
Lange, cf...1	2	5	0	0		Anderson, rf.0	1	2	1	0	
Ryan, rf...1	1	0	0	0		Ward, ss...0	1	3	8	0	
Truby, 2b...0	1	0	4	2		Shindle, 3b..2	2	1	2	2	
Anson, 1b...1	1	12	0	1		Corcoran, ss.0	1	0	4	0	
Flynn, lf...0	0	3	1	0		Daily, 2b....1	0	3	2	0	
Parker, p...1	2	0	1	0		Abbey, p....0	0	0	1	0	
Kittridge, c..1	0	3	2	0		Burrell, c...1	3	6	0	1	
Total 6	9	27	16	4		Total 7	13	27	10	3	

Chicago	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	3	1	0	1	2	0	0	—7

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 3. First base by errors—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—Off Parker, 2; off Abbey, 3. Struck out—By Parker, 2; by Abbey, 2. Three-base hits—McCarthy, Shindle, Lange. Sacrifice hit—Everett. Stolen bases—Everett, Lange, (2,) La Chance, Daly. Double plays—Parker, Dahlen, and Anson; Daly and La Chance; Flynn and Kittredge; Anderson and Burrell. Hit by pitcher—By Abbey, 2. Attendance, 2,500. Umpire—Mr. Weldman.

Other League Games.

AT ST. LOUIS.

Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	6	—9
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	—5

Base hits—Philadelphia, 10; St. Louis, 11. Errors—Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—McGill and Boyle; Kissinger and Douglas. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

AT PITTSBURG.

Baltimore	3	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	—8
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Baltimore, 11; Pittsburg, 5. Errors—Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Pond and Clarke; Killen, Hughey, and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT CINCINNATI.

Boston	2	0	0	0	1	1	3	.	.	—8
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3	

Base hits—Boston, 12; Cincinnati, 8. Errors—Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Stivetts and Ganzel; Foreman and Vaughan. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT CLEVELAND.

Washington	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3

Base hits—Washington, 8; Cleveland, 12. Errors—Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Mercer and McAuley; Cuppy and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

The "Mets" in Winning Form.

The Mets again defeated the New-Haven team on the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. Their victory was due to superior work both at the bat and in the field. Bowen pitched a good steady game of ball, and was well supported by his colleagues. With the exception of Boyle at short the New-Havens fielded nicely, but they failed to do any batting at opportune moments. The score:

METROPOLITAN.	R	I B	P O	A	E	NEW-HAVEN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Bannan, lf..0	1	1	1	0		O'Hag'n, 3b.1	2	1	1	0	
Cavelle, cf..0	0	4	0	0		Keefe, rf...0	2	0	0	0	
Foster, c....0	0	5	2	0		Hodge, c....0	1	7	5	0	
Clark, 1b...4	2	9	0	0		Short'n, 1b.1	1	3	7	0	
Battam, 3b.1	1	1	1	5	1	Boyle, ss...0	0	3	0	3	
Seymour, rf.1	1	2	0	0		Caulif'r, lf..0	0	3	0	0	
Hick'an, ss.0	3	3	0	0		Spearer, cf..0	1	3	0	0	
Irwin, 2b...0	1	3	3	0		Gilman, 2b..0	1	4	2	0	
Bowen, p...0	0	0	0	1		Fry, p.....0	0	0	0	1	
Total.....6	9	27	10	2		Total.....2	7	24	9	3	

Metropolitan	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	.	—6
New-Haven	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Earned runs—Metropolitan, 4; New-Haven, 1. First base on balls—Off Bowen, 1; off Fry, 2. First base on errors—Metropolitan, 2; New-Haven, 2. Left on bases—Metropolitan, 4; New-Haven, 7. Struck out—By Bowen, 6; by Fry, 2. Three-base hits—Clark, Seymour. Two-base hits—Clark, Battam, O'Hagan. Stolen bases—Clark, Hickman, (2,) Boyle. Sacrifice hit—Gilman. Double play—Battam and Irwin. Passed ball—Hodge. Hit by pitcher—By Fry, 1. Umpire—Mr. Sullivan.

Dartmouth, 9; Bowdoin, 5.

HANOVER, N. H., May 5.—Dartmouth won a carelessly played baseball game from Bowdoin to-day, 9 to 5. Dartmouth started into play a boy's game and Bowdoin scored 4 runs in the first inning. Drew began the game behind the bat, but Abbott was obliged to take his old position in the fourth. Then the home team began to brace, and won the game. Tabor, Perkins, and Abbott played best for Dartmouth; Haines, Soule, and Dane for Bowdoin. The same clubs play here to-morrow. Score:

Dartmouth	0	0	1	1	3	2	0	2	.	—9
Bowdoin	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—5	

Hits—Dartmouth, 9; Bowdoin, 8. Errors—Dartmouth, 4; Bowdoin, 5. Batteries—Tabor and Drew; Bodge and Haines.

Harvard Beaten by Brown.

CAMBRIDGE, May 5.—Brown defeated Harvard to-day at baseball in the first game of their series by the score of 9 to 7. Up to the eighth inning Harvard had a lead of 3 to 2. Then with two men out, Clarkson, the Harvard short stop, made a wild throw. No sooner had one Brown man reached first in safety than the team began to hit the ball. By means of five hits on an error and a base on balls they scored seven runs. Harvard tried hard to catch up and added four runs to her score. Paine pitched for Harvard and Summersgill for Brown. Score:

Brown	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	7	0	—9
Harvard	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	—7

Batteries—Paine and Scanmel, Summersgill and Dunn. Errors—Harvard, 3; Brown, 4. Hits—Harvard, 12, Brown, 9.

Paterson, 28; Newark, 10.

PATERSON, N. J., May 5.—Paterson defeated Newark to-day at baseball easily. About 1,000 people were present. Score:

Paterson	0	1	0	0	6	2	4	8	7	—28
Newark	0	0	1	7	2	0	0	0	0	—10

Base hits—Paterson, 22; Newark, 14. Errors—Paterson, 2; Newark, 7. Batteries—Callahan, Coogan and Elton; Whitehill, Wright and Otten.

An Offer to Mr. McGunnigle.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 5.—B. McGunnigle of Brooklyn, manager of the League team of that city, when it won the pennant in 1890, has been offered the management of the Louisville Club.

THE LUCKY PRIZE WINNERS.

Features at Brooklyn Horse Show—Contests for Saddlers and Jumpers.

Another brilliant assemblage patronized the Brooklyn Horse Show last night. The feature of the second evening's programme was the class for harness horses driven by ladies. Eleven of the fourteen entries competed, the finely appointed rigs with their fair drivers making a most pleasing spectacle. After a long and careful examination the judges rendered a popular decision by sending the blue badge to Chester, driven by Miss C. Adelaide Doremus. Mrs. Emily Beach, who was engaged to show A. J. Nutting's clever knee actor Holly, landed the red ribbon merit, but the terms of the contest called for club-members to drive, and G. Herbert Potter's protest against Mrs. Beach being sustained, she was deprived of the honor which would otherwise have remained with her.

Mr. Potter's brown gelding Jack, driven by Miss Ethel Candee, had been placed third originally, and this disqualification of Holly gave the red rosette to the Montauk clubman. At the same time Regina, with Miss Beatrice Barnes as the whip, came in for third place by the reversal of the first award. Mr. Nutting, who has been very successful so far with his recently acquired high steppers, Holly and Little Duke, explained that she had engaged Mrs. Beach on the recommendation of a friend, without noting that a professional horsewoman was barred from this class.

Nine members of the mounted park police opened the exhibition last night. Their strapping big horses all showed well till it came to catching a shifty little polo pony that was turned loose, wearing a saddle and bridle. The first man who tried to overtake this artful dodger was unable to get within hailing distance, as the bronco, a little chap of a mixed gray color, proved as elusive as a half back on a football team. When Patrolman Henry Keltan, who is a crack member of the force, started after the pony he did better, but failed to get a grip on the bridle rein, and finally was compelled to give up the pursuit. Four of Brooklyn's finest essayed the task in vain, and amid much laughter and applause the bronco came off conqueror. When one of the big police nags got near him, the midget lashed out vigorously, and finally was led out of the ring the hero of the contest and still uncaptured. Patrolman Hilton got first prize, repeating his success of last year with his bay gelding Harry, while William Vanderbeck and James Langan came in for the other two prizes.

Five well-matched pairs met in the first event for carriage horses. W. Gould Brokaw sent a very showy couple in Golden Star and Count, well handled by the veteran whip Fred Ashenden, but two Brooklyn pairs beat the New-York candidate on quality and conformation. John A. Shults, Jr., drove the winners, Monarch and Performer, to a game cart for John F. Talmage, Jr., his clever work with the reins counting greatly in their favor. Raymond Hoagland secured the red ribbon with Mercury and Mephisto, Mr. Brokaw's pair being placed third.

Besides the park police there was one other class for saddlers, open to club members only. William A. Jamison carried off first and second over seven competitors, with Gray Eagle and Dandy, the former an exceptionally well-made park hack with well-nigh perfect manners.

The coachman had one opportunity in a class for single horses to brougham, and Park Commissioner Dorothy's fine chestnut, that was himself in the substantial bay gelding Major. Though the premiums for the harness tandems were the most valuable of the evening, only two of the four entries appeared. Hamilton H. Salmon and Raymond Hoagland showed pairs of style and fine action, but Highflyer and Lady Jess caught the fancy of the judges and landed the blue ribbon for Mr. Salmon. A much more difficult task awaited them in the class for single horses to runabouts. Every one of the six candidates possessed special merit, but A. J. Nutting's rare good actor Holly was properly placed at the head of this select lot. Appointments counted as much as horses in this, so that when Holly appeared immediately after in a class for high steppers his second blue ribbon was assured. Mr. Nutting drove the winner in both events, and among those to see and congratulate him were W. D. Grand and W. H. Tichenor, who sold this shapely all-around goer to the Brooklyn fancier at auction last month. The inimitable jumping contest ended the proceedings, four well-trained timber-toppers taking part in it. They were ridden by professionals, except the winner, Hercules, who was handled by that clever young rough rider F. D. Pirie, who put Howard Gibb's stalwart brown hunter over the six fences without a mistake.

The attendance was even larger than on Monday, the reserved seats being in demand as well as the boxes. Among those who occupied the latter were Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Dykman, Mr. and Mrs. David B. Allerton, Mrs. C. S. Richardson, Miss Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cordier, Mrs. William C. Kingsley, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Candee, Miss Leita Cornwell, Miss Ethel Candee, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Turner, Miss Turner, Miss Blasire Sproule, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Knowlton, Miss Charlotte Knowlton, Miss Grace Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Prentiss, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hoagland, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Hoagland, Jun., Mr. Elmendorf, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Martin, W. S. Peters, J. F. Talmage, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Moore, Commodore Sicard and staff, W. K. Fowler, William Beadleston, Willis Wood, J. H. Walbridge, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Tompleton, Miss Sarah Coalts, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Fiske. Others present occupying seats: Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. H

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Legal Notices	10
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	10	Lost and Found	10
Bankers' Cards	11	Medical	6
Bicycles	6	Meetings and Elections	11
Board Wanted	7	New-Jersey Property	12
Boarders Wanted	7	Pianos and Organs	6
Business Notices	5	Post Office Notices	6
City Real Estate For Sale	12	Proposals	11
Country Houses to Let	12	Public Notices	11
Deaths	5	Real Estate at Auction	12
Dividends	11	Referees' Notices	12
Excursions	6	Situations Wanted	7
Financial	11	Special Notices	5
Instruction	6	Spring and Summer Resorts	6
Horses, Carriages, &c.	6	Surrogate Notices	12
Hotels of the World	6	The Turf	6
		Travelers' Guide	6

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—Macbeth—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—After Dark—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Myles Aroon—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Néant—2:00 to 12:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Too Much Johnson—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Village Postmaster—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Electrical Show—11:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Trilby—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Lost, 24 Hours—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition—9:00 A. M to 6:00 P. M. and 7:30 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.
PALMER'S—Prestidigitation and Dancing—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11:00.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Mets vs. New-Haven—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1

Hanna Seeking a Second Man.
Banquet of Women's Law Class.
Col. Fellows for Congressman.
Business Men on the Presidency.
Firemen Injured by an Explosion.
One Killed, Many Injured in a Runaway.
Gold Freights Increased.
Nine-Year-Old Twins Robbers.
Lightning Strikes a Trolley Car.
A Fast Atlantic Service.
A Binghamton Man Missing.
Six Dead and Nine Injured.
Tillman Is Triumphant.
Killed in a Shooting Gallery.
Seven Injured in a Freight Wreck.
Women in a Runaway Collision.

Page 2

The House Demands Four Battleships.
News of the Railroads.
The Prison Labor Bills Signed.
Prof. Green Highly Honored.
Business Troubles.

Page 3

Racing in Mud at Aqueduct.
New-Yorks Beaten by Louisvilles.
Brooklyn Horse Show Prize Winners.
The Courts.
Marine Intelligence.

Page 5

A Filibuster's Escape.
Death of Col. J. T. North.
Diplomas for Young Doctors.
Holmes Asks Mrs. Pietzel's Aid.
Broke Her Husband's Skull.
Policeman Sammon a Murderer.
Eloping Syracuse Woman Caught.
Cecil Rhodes Very Submissive.
Loch Plotted Against the Boers.

Page 8

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Fitch Quarrel.
Value of Acetylene Gas.
News of Greater New-York.
Loan Society's Second Sale.
The Social World.
A Choirs Singing Not Appreciated.
Failure of an Export Company.

Page 9

Fire Board's Differences.
No Contract for Garbage Disposal.
Four Burned to Death.
Women to Hold a Health Convention.
Accused Her Father of Uxoricide.
Good City Government Conference.
To Carry the Hammond Petition.
Sent Pension Vouchers Too Soon.
Claims John Stetson's Estate.
Pawned His Coat for the Fee.
To Get Bridges in Annexed Districts.
Original Short Story.
Hard Work for the Governor.

Page 10

The Financial Markets.

Page 11

In the Commercial World.

Page 12

In the Real Estate Field.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1896
3 A. M.	62	60	63
6 A. M.	57	59	62
9 A. M.	58	66	67
12 M.	59	75	76
4 P. M.	56	67	71
6 P. M.	51	66	69
9 P. M.	49	67	67
12 P. M.	49	63	64

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....67.38
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....70.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....56.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....56.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Cloudy. Fair. Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 5.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

WHY MORTON'S CANDIDACY IS WEAK.

Apart from the portentous inflation of the McKinley "boom," which casts a shadow over the prospects of all other candidates for the Republican nomination for President, it becomes daily more evident that there is no strength in the candidacy of Gov. MORTON. Even New-York delegates, in spite of the desperate grip of Boss PLATT, show a disposition to slink away from it, and outside of New-York there has never been any sign of a demand for MORTON'S nomination, or of any ardent desire to give it support.

This fact may be regarded as somewhat humiliating to the citizens of this State, who would take pride in having a "favorite son" for whose services the people of the country or even those of one particular party were calling. The fact that such is not the case leads one to ask why. New-York is still the most important State in the Union, and it is as likely as ever to be a State whose Electoral vote will decide the choice for President. Mr. MORTON is not only in the second year of his term as Governor, with an ample opportunity behind him for making a record, but he has held other high offices, including that of Vice President of the United States. He has had the chances if not the experience of a statesman. The only disadvantage that he labors under that was inevitable is his age, and whether the age of seventy-two is a disadvantage depends upon the man. Many a statesman has achieved his highest triumphs after that time of life.

MORTON'S candidacy is weak to-day chiefly because he is regarded as "PLATT'S man" for the Presidency, and because he has not used his opportunities to make a record for himself. The McKinley sentiment among New-York Republicans is substantially identical with the anti-Platt sentiment, and it is for McKINLEY simply because the Ohio candidate affords a convenient point of attraction. This division in the State would be a source of weakness in any case, but with no source of strength outside of the State it may be regarded as fatal. The trouble with the Morton candidacy is that it presents practically nothing to the country but the choice of a party boss to whom the Governor has been subservient.

Suppose Gov. MORTON had displayed in his present office a high degree of executive capacity, a broad grasp of public questions affecting the State and its constituent divisions, a lofty sense of his responsibility to the people, and vigor and independence in the performance of his duties as he understood them and not as they were interpreted by somebody else. He would thereby have commanded the confidence of the people of the State and would have attracted the attention of the country, for his opportunities have been many and great. His record would have been worth far more to him as an aspirant for the Presidency than anything that PLATT could do for him. As a shrewd politician, PLATT might still have been for him, out of a sense of party prudence, and it is within the bounds of possibility that PLATT could not have prevented his nomination if he had desired to do so. The advantage of a New-York man as a candidate, one who had the experience and the demonstrated qualities of a statesman, commanding the confidence of the people of the State and exciting admiration beyond the limits of the State, and standing for all that is sound in the policy of his party, would have been recognized the country over. A man who consented to do without these qualifications and to rely upon the favor and help of a man like PLATT was simply throwing away all possible chance of a nomination. More than that, he was showing himself unfit for the nomination, for he must have chosen the one alternative because he was incapable of the other.

RHODES AND SOUTH AFRICA.

The Directors of the South Africa Company had no choice but to appear to request the resignation of CECIL RHODES. It is not to be supposed that there is any extensive indignation in Ministerial circles at the attempt to steal the Transvaal in defiance of treaties. The prevailing sentiment of the Conservative Party doubtless remains that which was expressed in the Laureate's fool-poem about JAMESON, and JAMESON is still the social lion of London. But there is undoubtedly a sincere disgust that the plot has failed. This sentiment was expressed, with a cynicism that seems to have been in part unconscious, in the comments of The London Times on the telegrams showing what the plot was and what was RHODES's share in it. That journal observed that while nothing could justify, success might have excused, the scheme, or words to that effect.

But it is necessary to maintain some semblance of international decency and good faith. After President KRUEGER'S publication of the telegrams it was plain that the South Africa Company had forfeited its charter by making war on a friendly State for the purpose of conquering it, and it was equally plain that the grievances of the Uitlanders consisted mainly in being prevented from stealing the South African Republic. The only effectual parry to the demand for the revocation of the charter was to put out RHODES, who had been detected and exposed.

This was open to the objection that CECIL RHODES is the South Africa Company, the brains and heart of the whole annexing business. Without him it is nothing at all. It is extremely unlikely that the London Directors would have ventured to ask for his resignation unless he had instructed them so to do. It has been shown that not merely as a private or a chartered adventurer, but also as the Premier of a British colony, he had used his power to steal the Transvaal. The denials of Sir HERCULES ROBINSON that he had anything to do with it may be accepted as sincere and truthful. They are corroborated by RHODES'S resignation of the Premiership when he found that he could not use the Government of Cape Colony for the purposes of the chartered company. But obviously, after the telegrams, the company can no more afford to carry RHODES than the Government can do so to which the company is responsible.

Nevertheless, there is no reason why RHODES should be permitted to save his charter by requesting his own resignation. To pretend to sacrifice himself to the company was an obvious point of policy. It will be successful if the British public allows the proceedings for the forfeiture of the charter to be annulled or postponed because the author of the company has found it prudent to take himself for a season out of public view.

SILVER LEGISLATION THE PRICE OF TARIFF REVISION.

The political associates of Mr. McKINLEY in Ohio desire above all things that the St. Louis Convention shall adopt a platform substantially in accord with that which was adopted by the Republican Convention in their State, and which was written for that convention by Mr. McKINLEY himself. This is indicated by the recent assertions of FORAKER and others that in the National Convention "the Republican Party will declare its belief in bimetallism."

The Ohio platform favors bimetallism and what some people are pleased to call a "double standard." We quote the following from it:

"We favor bimetallism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, either in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by an international agreement (if that can be obtained) or under such restrictions and such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parities of values of the two metals."

We invite attention especially to the words "to be determined by legislation."

The associates and agents of McKINLEY desire that the National platform shall "favor bimetallism" and shall in other respects be in accord with the platform written by McKINLEY and adopted by the Republicans of Ohio, because such an utterance would not only tend to prevent the secession of the Republican Silver Senators by opening the door for silver legislation of some kind, but would also permit the Republican Party to enact some silver law without the passage of which no revision of the tariff can be accomplished in the next Congress.

The Republican Party is clearly committed to a general revision of the tariff upon the lines of the McKinley act. With McKINLEY as its candidate for the Presidency, its intention to make such a revision will be emphasized throughout the campaign. If McKINLEY should be elected, the party would feel bound to carry this intention into effect.

But it is perfectly clear that in the next Congress—if the Republican Party shall be successful at the polls—it will not be possible to revise the tariff without the assistance of the Republican Silver Senators, and that their assistance will not be given unless there shall be passed at the same time a bill "doing something for silver." That is to say, the Republican Party, with McKINLEY as its candidate or with McKINLEY in the White House, being committed to a revision of the tariff as its dominant and imperative purpose, will be utterly unable to revise the tariff without giving a "sop" to its own Silver Senators.

Because this is so clearly foreseen—and not in order that Silver Electoral votes may be saved—McKINLEY and his friends are determined that the National platform shall be substantially in accord with the Ohio utterance. Such a platform, with its reference to the use of a "double standard" under "restrictions and provisions to be determined by legislation," would permit the party to buy the passage of another McKinley tariff by passing another Silver Purchase bill, or something worse, thus satisfying the agents of the silver mine-owners in the Senate.

This is the situation. These are the reasons which move the followers of McKINLEY to procure, if possible, the adoption of a platform favoring bimetallism and demanding the use of a double standard under provisions determined by legislation that shall permit a revision of the tariff.

ST. ISIDOR AND CUBA.

Undoubtedly the procession that wended its way through the streets of Madrid on Monday offered a spectacle that could not be seen in any modern country. In Italy such a sight has been impossible ever since the abolition of the temporal power. Possibly something of the kind might still be done in Russia, which is no more a modern country than Spain, but is in the way of emerging from barbarism rather than of relapsing into it.

When we consider the specific objects of the "demonstration" our wonder must be how the believers expected to attain their objective. St. ISIDOR is, in the first place, merely the patron saint of Madrid. He is by no means to be confounded with ISIDORUS HISPALENSIS, the famous doctor of the seventh century and author of the "Etymologiarum Libri Viginti." We blush to say that we do not know whether ISIDORUS has ever been canonized or not, but we do know that he was ISIDOR of Seville, and that he preceded St. ISIDOR of Madrid by six centuries. This lapse of time, though considerable, is not apparently sufficient to bring the later ISIDOR up to date. It is no discredit whatever to a gentleman who was canonized six hundred years ago that he has allowed even his Spanish politics to grow somewhat rusty during the interval, having presumably been better employed than in keeping track of them. It is really painful to think of the burden of "boning up" that has been cast upon him by the thoughtlessness of the Madrilenes. They request his intercession to prevent the continuance of the drought and also of the Cuban rebellion, and it does not appear that they have even furnished him with a brief from which he could make an intelligent argument. Of course, it does not matter about the drought. Every tutelary saint worthy of the name is able to make a plausible intercession upon that subject without special preparation. But imagine the predicament of a Spanish saint of the thirteenth century at being called upon to argue in behalf of an early suppression of the rebellion in Cuba. His first question would naturally be where and what is Cuba. The whole story of the discovery of America would have to be explained to him, and those who have heard the expositions of this subject delivered three years ago at Chicago must be prepared to commiserate the unhappy man. If he had access to the archives of the Bureau of Publicity and Promotion of the exposition, his task might be lightened; but we have no warrant whatever for assuming this to be the case.

The Madrilenes have indeed behaved with an inconsiderateness amounting to discourtesy, and even a saint is entitled to some resentment. It is to be borne in mind that, as the tutelary saint of Madrid, St. ISIDOR is a Resident Agent merely for municipal affairs. The Cuban war is not a "local issue" nor a special grievance to his clients, and it is questionable whether the credentials of a municipal saint empower him to make any representations upon national politics. It is to be presumed, of course, that the priests of Madrid have taken proper advice before resorting to the extreme measure of a public procession; but we confess that it looks to us as if the whole procedure might be held void for informality and be of no effect whatever, except, of course, as regards the drought.

OUR ARMORED SHIPS.

The Senate's reduction of the battleships provided for in the House Navy bill from four to two is a surprise, and not an agreeable one, although it is true that we have now ready a much stronger force of fighting vessels than we had a year ago.

Of the three 10,288-ton ships of the line, the Indiana is in regular service, the Massachusetts practically ready for commission, and the Oregon is to be tried in a little over a week, so that she can be relied upon whenever wanted. An amendment proposed to the pending Navy bill makes the 1,000 additional enlisted men available as soon as the bill becomes a law, and with that provision the two latter vessels could be put into service promptly. With their splendid armor of 18 inches at the belt, 17 on the barbettes, and 15 on the turrets, and their tremendous batteries of four thirteen-inch, eight eight-inch, and four six-inch rifles each, and thirty smaller pieces, these vessels need not fear to give battle to any afloat. This trio is reinforced by our two second-class battleships, Maine and Texas, of 6,682 and 6,315 tons respectively, carrying twelve-inch armor, and the former mounting four ten-inch and six six-inch guns in the main battery, while the Texas carries two twelve-inch and six six-inch. The big Iowa, of 11,410 tons, with her heavy armor and powerful battery, although launched and more than half completed, need not be reckoned here.

We also have no fewer than four monitors in commission, and a fifth, the Miantonomoh, ready for recall into service. Of these, the Monterey has a maximum of 13 inches of armor on her sides and forward barbette and carries two twelve-inch and four ten-inch guns. The four 3,990-tonners, Amphitrite, Miantonomoh, Monadnock, and Terror, are much less heavily armored, yet, with their low freeboards, form a hard target to hit, and they carry each four ten-inch guns. They are far from being fast, but have proved good sea boats. Our most powerful monitor, the Puritan, with its heavy armor and four twelve-inch guns, is more than nine-tenths done, and can be counted on.

Of the armored cruiser type we have our crack New-York, of 8,200 tons, with her trial record of 21 knots, possessing a heavy protective deck, 10 inches of armor on her barbettes, and 4 inches on her sides, and carrying six eight-inch and twelve four-inch guns. We are tempted to add here the Brooklyn, our other armored cruiser, for she is nearly four-fifths done. It certainly cannot be long before we may place her strictly among the available ships, and a splendid one she will be, surpassing the New-York by 1,071 tons in displacement and carrying a main battery of eight eight-inch and twelve five-inch guns. We must not forget the Katahdin, the pioneer craft of her type, that of the armored harbor-defense ram.

Taken altogether, these vessels form the nucleus of what will one day be a very powerful array of armor-clad ships, heavily armed and more or less stoutly protected. The Kearsarge and Kentucky, now building, and the battleships soon to be authorized will bring a strong reinforcement to this list about three years hence.

But to our view this summary of what has been done is only an argument in favor of continuing the work. The question is now in conference, and we hope that the House will stick to its four battleships, and that the Senate will finally concur in that number. At worst we ought to look for three more.

ALLEGHENY'S MILK SUPPLY.

Allegheny, Penn., may now be added to the list of American cities which have undertaken to purify their milk supplies by preventing the sale to their inhabitants of milk taken from tuberculous dairy herds. The other towns are Minneapolis, Minn.; Pittsfield and Lynn, Mass.; Malone, N. Y., and Alameda, Cal. The health authorities of Allegheny (which may be called the Brooklyn of Pittsburg) were present a few days ago at an exhibition of the value of the tuberculin test, and were profoundly impressed by the fact that several cows which had appeared to be in the best condition were shown by the autopsies to be very badly diseased. They were induced by this experience to take measures for the protection of the people of the city.

The Health Officer, assisted by Dr. McNEIL, Deputy State Veterinarian, will inspect all the dairy herds from which milk is supplied to consumers in Allegheny. The tuberculin test will be applied, the tuberculous cows will be killed, and an attempt to prevent the sale of tuberculous milk will be made by the use of certificates. "I have always contended," says Health Officer McLAUGHLIN, "that people do not pay sufficient attention to the quality of the milk they use, and I know of no better way to remedy the matter than to have a State Inspector go through the dairies regularly, test the cattle, and issue certificates which will be the same as licenses permitting the dairymen to sell their products in the city. While we have no authority to forbid any one to sell milk here, a full report will be made and the names of the dairymen who have diseased cows will be made known, so that consumers will be warned against using milk supplied from such sources." The time is not far distant when all civilized cities will take similar precautions.

Sir HERCULES ROBINSON speaks of JAMESON'S raid as coming upon him "like a thunderbolt from a clear sky." We have a haunting recollection of having heard, or seen, that phrase before, but it's a good phrase for all that, and the ancients shouldn't be allowed to monopolize all the good phrases simply because they had the first chance to invent them. We do not intend to charge Sir HERCULES with plagiarism, even of the involuntary, or Rev. Mr. Lee, variety, but his words do seem to prove that he would be of little value as a weather prophet. Old Oom PAUL, now, is a keener observer. The raid did not come upon him either as a thunderbolt or from a clear sky. He may have seen clouds invisible to the Governor of Cape Colony; for all we know, it may have been his corns that gave the Transvaal's guide, philosopher, and uncle his meteorological foresight; at any rate he knew what was coming and without any delay rigged up a lightning rod so effective that all the accumulated electricity was attracted with hardly a sizzle into cells specially prepared for its reception at Johannesburg. KRUEGER may not be pretty, but he knows a thing or two, and the thunderbolt that catches him unawares will have to move faster than those of the Chartered Company's brand.

Out in Ohio, the other day, a bicyclist, who was "traveling at his customary speed" along a country road, ran into a horse and buggy. Both animal and vehicle were thrown into the air—to a height not stated in the account from which these facts are obtained—and came down wrong side up and so intimately commingled that it took their exasperated owner from 2 o'clock in the afternoon till long after his usual bedtime to prepare the one for burial and the other for use as kindling wood. Ten minutes after this awful collision, the wheelman had plugged a slight puncture in his front tire and was again "traveling at his customary speed." Evidently he was a politician on his way to some sort of a convention, and the episode is one over which other politicians in other States, who only think they are on the way to some sort of a convention, may well ponder. It illustrates "the Ohio idea" with much vividness. We do not know who the wheelman was, for the local papers are strangely silent about his name, but we have a suspicion that Gov. MORTON and Mr. REED could make a shrewd guess as to the man's identity.

Out West, no doubt, new proof of that much-talked-about "Eastern conspiracy" will be found in the refusal of Wall Street to regard the Mining Exchange recently established here as a business venture worthy of serious attention. As a matter of fact, the short life of that picturesque institution is proof of nothing except that the New-York speculator, as well as the New-York investor, is a person somewhat mature, much given to the asking of pertinent questions and more likely to be amused than impressed by the attempted substitution of brass bands, broad-brimmed hats, and perfervid oratory for those solider arguments that demonstrate present solvency and promise future profits. New-York not infrequently celebrates the successful accomplishment of a hazardous task with libations of wine more or less sparkling and costly, but it has come to believe in approaching, undertaking and carrying out such tasks with a modesty, sobriety and gravity utterly incompatible with circus-like performances of the kind that marked the "inauguration" of this Colorado bond and stock mill. To that extent there was a conspiracy, but meanwhile, Eastern capital is as ready to develop Western resources as ever it was, and will be poured no less generously than before in such Western mines as give evidence of containing something more valuable than quartz and porphyry.

WOMEN NOT YET ADMITTED.

The Methodist General Conference Continues Its Animated Debate.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 5.—The Methodist General Conference to-day occupied most of its time in considering the admission of women as delegates, without reaching a decision on the subject.

Dan. I. Stevenson, President of Union College, Kentucky, opened the discussion, speaking for the admission of women. The Rev. Dr. Neely of Philadelphia, who is leading the fight against the women, said:

This question is not one that involves chivalry or popular demand. There is not a man in this house who is under instructions. We are simply jurors, and no church or conference has the right to instruct us. Men and women are one in Christ Jesus, but they are not one in the General Conference. You can't ordain women. It is a part of the Methodist Constitution that the governing power is with the men.

James Harlan of Iowa, ex-United States Senator and member of Lincoln's Cabinet, said:

Ministers and laymen constitute the membership of this body. The whole question turns on the question, Who are the laymen? The General Conference has decided that laymen are all those who are not members of the annual conferences. Women are not members of the annual conferences. Now, by what right, or under what interpretation of the law of the Church, do you intend to keep women out? The word "laymen" means non-professional, and in the Methodist Church it means all members except those who are professional.

The Rev. Dr. Buckley of New-York, replied:

The only time the conference has ever undertaken to do so violent an act as it now proposes to do was before the war, when it bisected the Church. That act has been condemned to-day by the leading Methodists. If you admit these women in the interests of peace it will be the peace of despair. It will disgrace the conference and stir up men to do as they please. Pause, brethren, before you commit this awful mistake.

Other speeches were made by President Harris of the East Maine Conference; James F. Chaffee of Minneapolis, J. R. Day of New-York, the Rev. Dr. Emery Miller of Des Moines, Judge H. R. Brill of Minnesota, and others, for and against the admission of women. The Rev. Dr. Jacob Rothweiler of the Central German Conference said:

I am looked upon as the representative of the Germans. We, as a people, do not believe in sentiment, and we think it neither right nor constitutional to admit women to the General Conferences. It has been charged that we Germans defeated the women in the annual conferences. If we have, I am proud of it. I rejoice in it, because we have saved the lay delegates. If we adopt the majority report you will demoralize the Church.

The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Stafford of Iowa moved that a vote be taken on the question at 10 A. M. to-morrow. The motion was laid on the table, and the Conference adjourned until 8:30 A. M. to-morrow, when the debate on the woman question will be resumed.

BOTANICAL GARDEN'S PROGRESS.

Important Work Being Done—Its Membership Increasing.

The Board of Managers of the New-York Botanical Garden met yesterday in the office of Cornelius Vanderbilt, its Chairman, at the Grand Central Station. Mr. Vanderbilt presided at the meeting. The other members present were Andrew Carnegie, Seth Low, James A. Scrymser, Judge Addison Brown, C. F. Cox, Prof. James F. Kemp, Prof. W. Gilman Thompson, Samuel Sloan, and the Secretary, N. L. Britton.

Reports were received from the Board of Scientific Directors relative to appropriations for work at the garden for the next nine months.

Judge Addison Brown submitted a report from the Committee on Plans relative to the planting which is now going on at the garden, along the New-York and Harlem Railroad, under the direction of Samuel Henshaw. The report stated that the work is progressing rapidly and that the trees are being planted along the road. Sixteen different kinds of trees are being put in. The plantation extends for half a mile, with an average width of twenty feet.

The report also stated that plans for the museum building are being prepared by ten competing firms of New-York architects. These plans will be submitted May 15. The plans for the first big greenhouse are also being designed by four rival New-York firms. These plans must also be submitted to the board by May 15. The names of the firms will not be made known until the plans are submitted.

A report was also received from the Committee on Annual Members, of which John J. Kane is Chairman. The committee reported that 253 persons had qualified for membership by paying $10 a year each.

An application was received from the Commissioner of Street Improvements in the annexed district, Louis F. Haffen, for permission to construct a sewer across the northern end of the garden for the purpose of connecting two other sewers. The request was granted.

A letter was received from Miss Vaill of Demorest, N. J., suggesting that a plot of land be devoted to the cultivation of all the plants alluded to by Shakespeare in his works. Miss Vaill enumerated 101 different plants which Shakespeare mentions. The letter was referred to the Committee on Plans.

H. C. Von Post of this city sent a letter offering to qualify as a "fellow" by paying $1,000. The offer was accepted.

The board adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

"Macbeth" at Abbey's Theatre.

A second view of the magnificent production of "Macbeth" by Henry Irving enables a sensitive and susceptible theatregoer more thoroughly to appreciate the extraordinary beauty and fitness of its pictorial side. By this we do not mean only the painted pictures and the dresses, which are, of course, fine and appropriate, but every detail of the performance which would be, perhaps, even more effective with a deaf spectator than with one whose hearing is keen, and whose mind is burdened with the theatrical traditions associated with the Thane of Cawdor, and with memories of other and less eccentric portrayals of the character. The moving pictures of Act I., the banquet, and the battle views are certainly, in their way, the most extraordinary realizations of dramatic story that have ever been seen here.

At the first view, Irving's Macbeth claims nearly all the spectator's attention. A second view enables him better to appreciate the whole work. And as a producer of great plays, rather than as an actor, Irving should be first regarded in "Macbeth."

Yet his portrayal of the Thane, though it lacks the heroic fibre, and is sometimes eccentric to the verge of absurdity, is certainly deeply impressive as a whole, and a catholic taste must recognize its few surpassing merits. If it be true that few Macbeths have ever been so nearly comic in certain passages, and none has ever relied so much upon scenic artifice to sustain the illusion, it is equally true that in our time no actor of this character has been so successful in such scenes as that with Lady Macbeth before the banquet and that in which Macbeth, on the eve of his downfall, receives the tidings of the Queen's death.

But the strongest impression one carries away after his second view of this performance is of a panorama of seemingly innumerable moving pictures, each perfect in every detail of color and grouping, and all in harmony with one well-ordered, understandable scheme.

The Lady Macbeth of Miss Terry is a capable and wholly comprehensible portrayal, unexpectedly forcible, beautiful to the eye, and most grateful to the ear. Her rendering of the sleep-walking scene is both simple and original, and the melody of her speech here is exquisite.

"Macbeth" was the play at Abbey's Theatre last night, and it will be repeated there to-night.

Ordered to the Asiatic Station.

BOSTON, May 5.—Lieut. Commander Francis H. Delano, United States Navy, executive officer of the receiving ship Wabash, at the navy yard, received orders from the Navy Department this morning detaching him from his present post, and ordering him to proceed to the Asiatic station, and report for duty as the executive officer of the flagship Olympia, to relieve Lieut. Commander F. W. Sturdy, who has been tried by a general court-martial, sentenced to two years' suspension, a loss of ten numbers in his grade, detached from the ship, and ordered to return home.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Commander J. E. Craig and the other officers of the gunboat Concord, which arrived at San Francisco Sunday from China, have been detached from that vessel. Most of them have been granted leave.

NEW-LONDON'S CELEBRATION.

Honoring the 250th Anniversary of Its Founding by John Winthrop.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., May 5.—This city to-night began the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its founding by John Winthrop the younger, at the armory on Washington and Colt Streets, where literary exercises were held, the largest audience ever in the building assembling to listen to the speeches of well-known orators and the music of the voices of 400 schoolgirls, led by the Third Regiment Band, N. G. Conn. The formal exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. John R. Stubbert, pastor of the Huntington Street Baptist Church. Mayor Johnson followed with an address of welcome, in which, after extending a cordial greeting to the distinguished guests, he said, in part:

When John Winthrop led that small but heroic band of pilgrims through the wilderness to this fair haven, the land on which these noble churches, schools, pleasant homes, and places of business stand was then the hunting ground of the Indians and the abode of the wild beasts. We owe much to the brave men and noble women who have left us such a heritage. The wilderness has been transformed into a beautiful city, teeming with life and activity. What wonders have been wrought, what blessings we enjoy! The citizens of this fair city by the sea are to-day a happy and prosperous people, acknowledging the providential hand which has guided our affairs from that early settlement of 250 years ago to the present time.

To-morrow we lay a corner stone for a monument to perpetuate the memory of Winthrop. That monument will ever remain a monument to its pure, good, and noble founder, John Winthrop the younger.

The address of the evening was delivered by Walter Leonard on "The Founding of the Town." The address was historical in character and traced the growth of the town from its foundation to the present day, closing as follows:

We love this town, whose natal day we celebrate. We have a feeling of deep affection for the town and its traditions, its past and present. We who are its children by adoption join hands and voices together, rejoicing that the lines have fallen unto us in pleasant places, and we have a goodly heritage.

George Parsons Lathrop, LL. D., whose home is in this city, read a poem written for the occasion, which was greeted with applause.

Short speeches were made by Thomas M. Waller and Congressman Russell. Ex-Gov. Waller, after reviewing the growth of the town, said in part:

The retrospect is suggestive, but it is not altogether a sad one. For we have the comfort and consolation of knowing that those whose loss is lamented, in their lifetime made records as their duty called them as public men, as soldiers and sailors, as preachers and teachers, as lawyers and doctors, as orators and writers, as merchants and bankers, as mechanics and inventors, that we have a right to be and ought to be proud of, as we are.

And our city to-day is itself a monument of their fidelity to the traditions of its founders, and a living memorial of their anxiety and foresight—their care and affection for their successors as townsmen, and for their children and their children's children for all time to come. Grateful to the past, let us, fellow-townsmen, strive to be, as they were, faithful to the future.

The exercises closed with the chorus of 400 schoolgirls and the audience singing "America."

NO EPISCOPAL CHURCH ARMY.

Clergy and Laity Deem the Proposition Inopportune.

For months members of the Episcopal clergy and laity of this diocese have discussed the question of the feasibility of effecting a missionary organization, to be called the American Church Army, upon the general lines followed by the Church Army of England and the Salvation Army.

So enthusiastic were a large number of believers in the proposed scheme to establish a Church Army here that Bishop Potter called a meeting of the clergy and laity at the diocesan house, in Lafayette Place, a fortnight ago. After a short discussion the Bishop appointed a committee to take up the question in all its bearings.

This committee laid the question before the Executive Committee of the Parochial Missions Society as being the body best informed as to the needs of parochial missions, and this body delegated a special committee, consisting of the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren of St. James's Church, who was a member of the Parochial Missions Society when the Church Army of England was organized; the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water of St. Andrew's Church, the Rev. A. B. Kinsolving of Christ's Church, Brooklyn; Col. Henry H. Hadley, Superintendent of St. Bartholomew's Church Rescue Mission, and John W. Wood, to study the subject in all its details and to submit a report. A proposed plan for the organization of the American Church Army was submitted by Col. Hadley.

The original committee met yesterday, read the report, and deemed the proposition inexpedient at the present time. Among those present were Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, the Rev. Dr. Bradley, the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Canedy, General Secretary of the Parochial Missions Society; the Rev. W. M. Hughes of Morristown, N. J.; the Rev. J. Newton Perkins, Robert Graham, Col. Hadley, and John W. Wood.

TO SAIL FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Mme. Duse and Col. Jay to be Among the Majestic's Passengers.

The White Star steamship Majestic, sailing to-day, will have among her saloon passengers for Liverpool Mme. Eleanora Duse, W. S. Bigelow, Baron Berndt, M. A. Conant, Col. William Jay, Mrs. Jay, and the Misses Jay; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Menzies, Mr. and Mrs. Phoenix, and Miss Phoenix, Mr. and Mrs. C. Peyton Russell, Mrs. G. R. Schieffelin and Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Smith, Mrs. J. A. Vanderpool, Mrs. John Van Westervelt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. White, George Work, Mrs. H. M. Whitney, and the Misses Whitney.

Perry Belmont, Elsie A. de Wolfe, Clyde Fitch, and the Marquis Malaspina are among those who have been booked to sail for Southampton by the American liner New-York.

Other pass

A FILIBUSTER'S ESCAPE

SPANISH CRUISER CHASES THE BERMUDA, WHICH DISAPPEARS.

Guanajay Repulses an Attack of Two Rebel Bands—Seven Insurgents Led by Agramonte Killed Near San Nicolas—Buildings on Many Farms and Estates Destroyed by Fire—Two of the Prisoners from the Competitor Acquitted.

MADRID, May 5.—A dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says that the Spanish cruiser Mercedes has chased a suspicious vessel supposed to be the Bermuda, which was hovering about the Cuban coast. The suspicious vessel succeded in eluding the Mercedes in the darkness and disappeared.

HAVANA, May 5.—Two rebel bands attacked the tow nof Guanajay, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

Heavy firing has ben heard near Cabanas, but no details of fighting at that place have been received.

Col. Tort reports that his command has had an engagement with the rebels under Agramonte near San Nicolas, Province of Havana. The rebels lost seven killed. The troops lost a surgeon and one private wounded.

Parties of rebels attacked the towns of Ranchuelo, Esperanza, and Vega Alta, but were repulsed.

Col. Delgado reports that he has captured a rebel camp near Rodas, in the Cienfuegos district. Ten rebels were killed and one captured. The troops lost only one killed.

Insurgents have tried to destroy with dynamite the tracks, bridges, and culverts of the railway between Matanzas and Havana.

Fires are reported from different sections of the island. The buildings on many farms and estates, especially near Quivican, Province of Havana, have been destroyed.

The trial of the men who were captured on the schooner Competitor, which was landing a filibustering expedition when seized by a Spanish warship, is believed to have resulted in the acquittal of two of the prisoners. The others have been sentenced to be shot. The prisoners are still "incommunicado."

Dr. José Manuel Delgardo, who was almost killed by Spanish troops, has recovered from the effects of his injuries. He will sail Saturday for the United States.

The rebel leader Borges and twelve other insurgents have surrendered to the authorities at Guira de Melena, Province of Havana.

The rebels have burned over one hundred houses in the town of Junta Brava, near this city. Several persons perished in the flames.

Gen. Pando has been authorized to return to Spain.

LANGTRY'S SUIT FOR JEWELS.

Settlement by Which the Actress Receives Part of Their Value.

LONDON, May 5.—The action brought by Mrs. Langtry against the Union Bank for the recovery of a sum equivalent to the value of jewelry deposited in the bank by the actress while she was absent on the Continent last Summer, which was taken out of the bank upon a forged order, was settled in the High Court of Justice today.

By the terms of the settlement the bank pays Mrs. Langtry £10,000, and the jewelry, which is valued at £35,000, still remains the property of Mrs. Langtry. If the jewelry is recovered it is to be sold and the bank is to receive any sum that is realized above £25,000. The question of the bank's liability for the custody of the jewelry was not raised. The judgment of the court was entered against the defendants without costs.

ITALIAN BUDGET IS IMPROVED.

Ex-Minister Sonnino Receives Praises from Many of the Deputies.

ROME, May 5.—Signor Colombo, Minister of the Treasury, made a financial statement to-day, in which he said that the situation was satisfactory. He adds that the budget deficit of 1896-7, amounting to 1,000,000 lire, would be readily covered by a slight increase in the revenue.

The statement made a favorable impression in the Chamber of Deputies. Everybody recognized that the improvement in the national finances was due to ex-Minister Sonnino, whom a number of the Deputies congratulated.

MATABELE REVOLT IS BROKEN.

Earl Grey Expresses the Opinion that Bulawayo Is Safe.

CAPE TOWN, May 5.—A dispatch from Bulawayo says that Earl Grey, Administrator of the British South Africa Company, in reviewing the garrison at that place, expressed the opinion that the Matabele revolt has been broken, and that Bulawayo is safe.

Concession of Land to Germany.

LONDON, May 5.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Singapore, saying it is reported from Tien Tsin that the question of the concession of land to Germany has been amicably settled, the United States having yielded certain of their rights. The area of the German concession exceeds the combined British and French concessions.

Cholera Epidemic at Alexandria.

CAIRO, May 5.—Cholera is increasing at Alexandria. Yesterday seventeen new cases and eleven deaths from the disease were reported.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—In the House of Commons yesterday, Sir John E. Gorst, Vice President of the Committee of Council, moved the second reading of the Education bill, which applies to England and Wales. The bill proposes to establish an educational department in every county and borough, to be controlled by the County Councils, these departments to administer the Parliamentary grants.

—The Supreme Court at Washington, yesterday, granted the motion made Monday by Solicitor General Conrad, to advance the case of Wiborg and others, connected with the Horsa Cuban expedition, convicted of violation of the neutrality laws, and set it for hearing Monday, May 18.

—Princess Louise of Denmark, eldest daughter of Crown Prince Frederick, and Prince Frederick of Schaumburg-Lippe were married this evening at the Amalienborg Palace, in the presence of the King and Queen and a large number of relatives.

—Cuba may expect another expedition of filibusters—from Perth Amboy, N. J., this time, if rumors current at Newark yesterday are trustworthy.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—BREVOORT—Mr. and Mrs. John Hare of London.

—WINDSOR—Ex-Congressman Rodney Wallace of Massachusetts.

—PLAZA—George Westinghouse of Pittsburg and Joseph Banigan of Providence.

—PARK AVENUE—Col. M. M. Blunt, United States Army, and Goodwin Brown of Albany.

—CAMBRIDGE—Judge Francis M. Finch of Ithaca, and Col. Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island.

—HOLLAND—Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, United States Army, Gen. Selden E. Marvin of Albany, and ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborn of Kansas.

—MURRAY HILL—Gen. John S. Fullerton of St. Louis, Gen. John F. Rathbone of Albany, James L. Howard of Hartford, and Walter Camp of New-Haven.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator Warner Miller of Herkimer, John W. Midgley of Chicago, Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstocks, N. Y., and Otto Gresham and Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham of Chicago.

Paris Green Kills a Baby.

Henry, the fourteen-months-old child of Mrs. Joseph Moines of 1,608 Broadway, ate some paris green last night. The baby was hurried to Roosevelt Hospital, where it died soon after admission.

LOCH PLOTTED AGAINST BOERS.

In Spite of His Denial, Charge Reaffirmed by Le Temps.

PARIS, May 5.—The Pretoria correspondent of Le Temps reaffirms that Sir Henry Brougham Loch, now Lord Loch, of Drylaw, when Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner in South Africa, offered to aid a revolutionary movement in the Transvaal, and this in face of Lord Loch's denial of the original report.

CECIL RHODES VERY SUBMISSIVE.

Will Resign, Retire, Return, Do Anything that Chamberlain Says.

LONDON, May 5.—The Standard will to-morrow say that Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, has received a message from Cecil Rhodes in which the latter says that he places himself unreservedly in Mr. Chamberlain's hands.

Mr. Rhodes offers to resign his membership in the Privy Council, to retire from the Directorship of the British South Africa Company, and to return to England if Mr. Chamberlain advises him to do so.

It is understood that the matter was discussed by the Cabinet Tuesday, and it is expected that Mr. Chamberlain will announce the decision arrived at to the House of Commons Wednesday.

The Daily News will to-morrow say it is understood that before he returned to Africa Cecil Rhodes left his resignation with the Directors of the British South Africa Company, to be tendered whenever the Directors so desired.

TRANSVAAL AND VENEZUELA.

Vernon-Harcourt Urges Investigation and Diplomatic Settlement.

LONDON, May 5.—Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, spoke at a meeting to-night of the National Liberal Club. In the course of his speech he said that the state of affairs in South Africa was deplorable.

The recent grave and momentous revelations must be discussed by Parliament in order to get at the bottom of the transactions which had cast a dark shadow on England's name.

The Liberals, he added, would support the Government if it would take measures to clear the nation's reputation from complicity in the Transvaal business, which had brought it into deep disgrace. If the Government and nation failed in their duty they would incur the reproaches of unfriendly critics abroad.

Sir William further said that a great majority of the people of the United States and Great Britain were eager for an early and peaceful settlement of the Venezuela question. He confessed that he was impatient that a settlement was so long delayed. It was to settle such questions that diplomacy existed. No personal pride or diplomatic obstinacy should be allowed to prevent a settlement. [Cheers.]

OPENING OF THE VOLKSRAAD.

President Krueger Says Foreign Relations Are Friendly.

PRETORIA, May 5.—The Volksraad was opened yesterday afternoon. President Krüger, in his address to the Chambers, reviewed the events of the year. He began by deploring the death of N. J. Smit, Vice President of the Transvaal Republic, who died about a month ago, and continued by saying that recent events, which had been due to malevolence and selfish objects, had interrupted the rest and peace of the country.

"It has ever been my object," he further said, "to promote the development and prosperity of the republic in a peaceable manner, and I expect with the fullest confidence that during this session the Volksraad will assist in restoring rest and peace, so that through our united co-operation the country may flourish and become prosperous, to the benefit of all. Despite its troubles, the country continues to be in friendly relations with the foreign powers."

President Krüger also expressed the hope for a closer union with the Orange Free State, and said that the mining industries of the country were prosperous, the native affairs peaceful, and the financial condition of the republic sound. The Presidents of both Chambers were re-elected.

Johannesburg Reformers' Fare.

PRETORIA, May 5.—The convicted members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee have been furnished with better food, and are otherwise receiving excellent treatment.

TOO LITTLE FOR TORPEDO BOATS.

The Appropriation by the Senate Will Not Produce Good Craft.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—There is much dissatisfaction in the Navy Department regarding the Senate proposition to provide for ten torpedo boats at a cost of $50,000 each. This sum, say the engineers and constructors, will not suffice to build an efficient torpedo boat. It will provide for a craft which has neither speed nor the offensive qualities necessary.

No boats of this type have been built by the naval experts of Europe for ten years costing so little as is proposed for expenditure for the ten boats now suggested for the navy. Some years ago the French and the English built torpedo boats such as could now be constructed for the fifty-thousand-dollar limit, but the progress in naval architecture since then has made this economical type useless. An expert said today:

"The navy might as well burn the half million proposed for dissipation on ten torpedo boats. The plans will not produce a craft of any fighting qualifications. The boats will not be able to overtake an enemy, for $50,000 will not supply a steel hull and machinery capable of giving great speed. For all practical purposes the Government might as well construct so many rafts, mounting unprotected guns, as these inferior torpedo boats, of insufficient speed, no particular protection, and of insignificant fighting strength. Ten torpedo boats of small dimensions would give several very agreeable contracts for the smaller ship-building concerns, but I think the needs of the Government should be considered before the desires of the would-be contractors are attended to.

"We shall begin in the construction of these projected fifty-thousand-dollar boats, where France and England left off, and we will appear as an example of retrogression in naval architecture. It is a great mistake to build boats too small to be of value. The type in its highest and best estate is an important part of modern navies, and the torpedo boat is destined to play a prominent part in future engagements at sea, but the latest of the type costs a good deal more than $50,000, and the result is larger boats, well protected, of splendid offensive and defensive qualities, fitted with powerful ordnance and equipped with fine engines capable of superior speed, making the craft a boat which can overtake an enemy, and, once overtaken, punish him."

This is a view of the fifty-thousand-dollar torpedo boat project which is shared by those officers who know most of the present condition of foreign navies, and who recognize upon what this Government must depend for successful qualities in its navy.

Rye and Hay Crops Ruined.

TROY, May 5.—For the first time in at least twenty-five years the prospects for the rye and hay crops in this section are so poor that the majority of the farmers are plowing up the ground which had been seeded for these products. No rain has fallen in most parts of Rensselaer County for several weeks, and the ground is as dry in most localities as it usually is in the dryest weather of the Summer. Most fields of rye and newly seeded grass are about as bare as they were when the snow first melted, and the farmers are determined to plant some other later crops and wait for rain. Those who have any of last year's rye on hand will hold it until Fall, when the price doubtless will be very high. Unless rain falls within a few days the hay crop will not be worth harvesting. It is discouraging to look upon the wasted rye fields this Spring, which are being replowed for other crops.

Answered to It.

From Judge.

Judge—What is your name?

Peddler—Moses Grrrrzzvppdsiksky.

Judge—What's the matter—have you got a fit?

Peddler—Naw; dot's me name.

DEATH OF COL. J. T. NORTH

AFTER HALF AN HOUR OF ILLNESS IN AN OFFICE IN LONDON.

The Nitrate King Acquired His Sovereigny in Riches by Speculation in Peruvian Lands at First, and Afterward by a Multitude of Business Enterprises—He Was Hospitable, a Patron of the Turf, and the Prince of Wales's Friend.

LONDON, May 5.—Col. North, the "Nitrate King," died suddenly in this city to-day, in the offices of the Guano Syndicate. He was seized with an illness after eating oysters and died within half an hour. The shells of the oysters are to be analyzed, though the general supposition is that Col. North died from heart trouble.

In consequence of Col. North's death, the nomination of his horses, Clwyd and Hebron, in the Kempton Park Great "Jubilee" Stakes, which will be run at Kempton Park Saturday, will be canceled.

Col. North presented Kirkshall Abbey and grounds to his native town, and made handsome contributions to the funds of the Leeds Infirmary and the Yorkshire College of Science. He received the honorary freedom of the borough Jan. 25, 1889.

Col. John Thomas North, who had a fortune, lacked elegance, and was the intimate friend of a Prince of Wales, was born at Leeds, in the West Riding, Yorkshire, Jan. 30, 1842. His father was a coal merchant and Churchwarden. The boy was apprenticed to millwrights and engineers when he was fifteen years old. He became a leading employe of Fowler's Locomotive and Steam Plow Works in Leeds, married the daughter of a Town Councilor, abandoned to his mother his father's legacy, and went to Peru to put up some machinery for his employers. He liked the country so well that he remained there.

He had heard of the nitrate fields and he surveyed them. In Tarapaca, where he worked, there is little rain, the springs flow underground, and the water is not good. He interviewed a member of the Government, secured concessions of land in exchange for supplies of water, which he obtained by evaporation and condensation, built tank ships, carried fresher water from Arica to Iquique, bought nitrate beds, and thus founded his millions like Aladdin his house.

Chile and Peru went to war, Peruvian property went a-begging, and Mr. North felt sure that if Chile were victorious, as seemed inevitable, Peruvian property holders would be protected. So, he bought Peruvian lands. The Chileans needed transports, and seized, in spite of his protests, his vessels lying at the docks of Iquique and Pisagua. To indemnify him, they promised £40,000 as a compensation in case of their success, and gave as a pledge the guano deposits in the islands. Chile was victorious, his lands were protected, and the guano deposits fetched £160,000, or four times the amount for which they were pledged. His lands increased in value under Chile's authority.

Col. North and his friends obtained, then, a controlling interest in the nitrate railways, and when he related, frankly, without ostentation or false modesty, the various phases of his ever-increasing wealth, he impressed one with his enormous prosperity, his great reserve power, the original traits of his temperament, and with his realization of the ideals of the men who carry England's aims and methods into every land.

He was in England, already a man of great wealth, when Chile and Peru began to fight; and the Montero Brothers, the financial agents of the nitrate railways, could not find money enough to pay their mortgage. He waited until they came to him, offered £95,000 for their interest, exacting an immediate reply, and had the deed of agreement signed in an hour. He made $500,000 in one daring, apparently impossible speculation in guano; he formed nineteen different companies in South America, realized 15 per cent. profit on gasworks in Iquique, bought a colliery in South Wales, and employed 3,000 men, making a fortune of every enterprise.

Mr. North heard that there were brickyards near Antwerp, the clay in which was extraordinary, and straightway he bought the land and organized model cement works. He heard every hour that somebody needed a sovereign, and sent it naturally with uniform promptness. He had offices in Gracechurch Street, in London, which were plainly furnished, but where visitors might drink or take luncheon. He had a mansion on the outskirts of Eltham, in Kent, which was sumptuous and hospitable. Avery Hill is as celebrated in England as Walpole's Strawberry Hill was.

Avery Hill is glaringly new. There are 600 acres, 30 of which are covered by the dwelling house, conservatories, stables, and kennels. The floor of the palace is tesselated in colored marble. There is a hall of statues, another of pictures, another of Mexican onyx columns. The dining room is ornamented with sporting trophies, the bedrooms are luxurious, the bath Turkish, the light electric. There are prize winners in the stables, and in the kennels greyhounds like Fullerton, who always got the Waterloo Cup. There are Russian hounds which were a present from the Grand Duke Alexis.

The owner was Colonel of the Tower Hamlets Engineers at Eltham, and there were festivals worthy of epic ages when Avery Hill received the regiment. They camped for three days in the park and there were 250 guests of the Colonel to admire them all the time. There were also the country folk, to whom the park was open. The Colonel gave the prizes, and once he won one in a foot race with the Lieutenant Colonel.

Col. North's trophies include the Goodwood Cup, the Liverpool Autumn Cup, and the Brighton Cup, won by Philomel; also the Brighton Cup, won by Minthorpe. When the Colonel went to the races his way of going was a subject of amazed comment for a year.

Col. North had visited New-York, and his scant red hair and whiskers, the expression of his jovial face, the brilliancy of his diamonds, and the assurance of his Yorkshire speech may not be forgotten easily by those who have met him.

THE KENTUCKY DERBY.

Ben Brush Will Be the Favorite Over the Field To-day.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 5.—Ben Brush will probably go to the post here to-morrow an odds-on favorite for the Kentucky Derby, at a mile and a quarter, which is to be run here to-morrow, and for which a field of eleven starters is named this evening. Sims is here to ride the horse, and his owner, M. F. Dwyer, is here to see him run in the first of the series of races in which he is to be a contestant. The other starters will probably be Ulysses, First Mate, Sir Vassar, Ben Edar, The Dragon, Semper Ego, Loki, The Winner, Rewarder, and Parson.

On form it looks as if Ben Brush should win the race, and Hardy Campbell, who trains the horse, declares him fit and ready for the hardest kind of a race if that shall prove necessary. Both Ulysses and Fast Time have worked faster than has Brush, but their class is not equal to his, judging from past performances, and horsemen generally say if Brush is beaten it will be a "fluke."

The race this year will be at a mile and a quarter, which is a quarter of a mile shorter than previous Derby races, and will be worth $6,000, of which amount $5,000 goes to the winner and $700 to the second horse.

Skeletons Found Under Shells.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 5.—Monahan Brothers of Monmouth Beach, while loading cars at Ball's Bluff, near this place, with Eatontown soil, wherewith to enrich some of the Seabright lawns, discovered the skeleton of a long-buried man. Nine or ten more skeletons or portions of them have been found since. Every one of the skeletons was found under a layer of shells.

Robert Rave Suffocated Himself.

Robert Rave of 24 Rivington Street was found dead in bed in his room yesterday, having committed suicide by gas asphyxiation. He put a rubber tube leading from the gas jet into his mouth and then wrapped a pillow case about his head to make sure that the gas would do its work. He had become despondent over money losses.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Nominee.
*16th Ohio.....	Republican...	Lorenzo Danford
*10th Missouri....	Republican..	Richard Bartholdt
13th Illinois.....	Republican..	Vespasian Warner
*22d Illinois.....	Republican..	George W. Smith

*Renominated.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Smith, Antwerp April 23, with mdse. to Sanderson & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 P. M. Had fine weather. May 1, in lat. 44.30 north, long. 46.80 west, passed an iceberg.

HOLMES ASKS MRS. PIETZEL'S AID.

Promises Her a House if She Will Secure a Reprieve for Him.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—H. H. Holmes has been transferred from the cell in the county prison that he has occupied since the verdict of guilty was rendered against him for murdering Benjamin F. Pietzel to a newly fitted-up section that affords him more light and better ventilation. He is now confined in a cell that is only a few yards from the gallows, but the cell is so situated that the scaffold is removed from his vision. He can, however, hear the moving of timbers and the rapping of hammers in the construction of the gallows.

Mr. Rotan, the lawyer who defended Holmes, stated to-day that he had not yet drafted Holmes's will, because the condemned man so frequently makes changes in the document.

"Mrs. Pietzel has been given some money," Mr. Rotan continued, "and I have no doubt she will be amply provided for. She may have some difficulty, though, in collecting from estates that are tangled up in litigation and mortgages."

When Mr. Fahy, attorney for Mrs. Pietzel, was subsequently seen, he said:

"Mrs. Pietzel is preparing to return home to her people at Galva, Ill., and I expect that she will leave before the execution.

"Mrs. Pietzel did receive some money from Holmes," said Mr. Fahy. "She received just $30, and that is about one-tenth of what her traveling expenses and the cost of her board here amounts to."

Mr. Fahy to-day made public a letter that Holmes wrote him May 1, as counsel for Mrs. Pietzel, in which the condemned man requested Mrs. Pietzel to ask Gov. Hastings for a reprieve. Mr. Fahy stated that his client could not conscientiously go before the Governor on such a mission, and if she did it would not avail. In the letter Holmes says:

On account of being refused a short reprieve, I cannot accomplish all I had hoped to in money matters without her aid. Coroner Castor's visit here has accomplished all I desired to do in that direction. But there is no necessity of losing the Chicago property, unless she so will it. I therefore make the following proposition, assuming that the Governor will give heed to a request from Mrs. Pietzel when he knows that she and other helpless ones and not I are to profit by it. You will by this time know that since November I have not made an effort to save life, but have bent all my energies to arranging other matters for a stay of five week, which will carry me over to foreclosure proceedings and allow me ample time to settle up affairs. I will give to Mrs. Pietzel a house and lot, clear of all incumbrances, accompanied by a lease from a tenant, paying $10 per month, to May 1, 1897, and, after valuing the house and lot at only what it has been incumbered for, will pay to her in cash sufficient to make a total of $2,000, no part of which shall be taken from the one-third set aside for her on April 18. The incumbrance to which I refer I can clear by an exchange with Chicago parties, and thus save paying out the money. Besides this gain to Mrs. Pietzel, she will still have one-third of what we can realize from the block at Sixty-third Street, and I am specially anxious to sell this in a way we have planned, as it allows me to pay off every dollar I owe in Chicago.

It would also beg Mrs. P. to remember that, while she may think me unfit to live, I am certainly unfit to die, and in return for what I can do for her should like an opportunity to read and otherwise try and prepare myself for death.

It is not believed any further serious attempts will be made to save Holmes.

BROKE HER HUSBAND'S SKULL.

Street Commissioner Dickey's Wife Struck Him with a Stove Lifter.

BELVIDERE, N. J., May 5.—Street Commissioner William H. Dickey, during a quarrel with his wife last night, received injuries which may prove fatal. The injured man is in the hospital and his wife cannot be found.

How the quarrel started nobody knows. Dickey is not a drinking man, and is well thought of here. His wife has always been regarded as a quiet and refined woman. It is said that the couple had some words at the table, and that Dickey picked up an album and threw it at his wife, knocking her down. She arose, and he again knocked her to the floor. Regaining her feet a second time, it is said, the woman seized an iron stove-shaker and struck her husband a terrible blow across the head, fracturing his skull. She then fled from the house.

Commissioner Dickey became conscious soon after the blow was struck, and summoned assistance. A doctor advised that the man be removed to the hospital, where he was taken. He is likely to die.

FOR KILLING HIS SERGEANT.

Policeman Sammon Convicted of Murder in the Second Degree.

BUFFALO, May 5.—District Attorney Kenefick finished summing up for the people in the Sammon murder trial at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and after recess Judge Woodward charged the jury briefly, the case going to them at 5:45 P. M.

The jury at 10:30 P. M. brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree. Sammon did not move a muscle when the verdict was announced.

The crime for which Sammon was convicted was the shooting of Police Sergeant Timothy Cantlin at 4 o'clock in the morning of Jan. 12. The latter found Sammon, who was a patrolman, off his beat and suspended him. Sammon pleaded to be excused, and upon the refusal of the Sergeant to do so shot him, Cantlin dying a few hours later at a hospital, after identifying Sammon.

Sammon had had trouble on the police force and had been reduced from the position of Captain to patrolman. The defense in the trial was insanity. Sentence will be pronounced next Monday.

Not Chin Yuen Sing's Gravestone.

United States Commissioner Shields resumed the inquiry yesterday as to whether Chin Yuen Sing, who was released under bonds of $1,000 in November, 1894, pending an appeal against an order of deportation, is dead or alive. It is alleged, in behalf of Herman Marsch, who seeks release as surety in the bond, that Chin Yuen Sing died on March 27 at 8 Pell Street. Witnesses have testified that it was Chin Wah Sing who died, and that Chin Yuen Sing has been seen by them recently in Doyers Street. Samuel Ocroft, proprietor of a monument yard near Evergreen Cemetery, testified yesterday that he removed the stone from the dead man's grave on April 22, at the request of two Chinamen, who wished to have it hidden. Dr. Thorn, the Chinese interpreter, testified that the name on the stone was Chin Wah Sing. The lawyers in the case will sum up on Monday.

To Arrest Many Liquor Sellers.

The Richmond County police were busy last night making out affidavits charging some 250 saloon and hotel keepers of Staten Island with selling liquor without licenses. There have been 375 applications for licenses. Of these the County Treasurer has issued a few over 100. The others hold the receipts of the Treasurer, and have proceeded to sell liquors under the authority of the receipts. The police appear to hold that these are not sufficient, and are preparing affidavits to present to the District Attorney. The police decline to say on what they are basing their complaints.

Another New Theatre in Prospect.

Architect J. B. McElfatrick of 1,402 Broadway, who has planned many of the theatres of this city, has filed a slip application requesting the board of the Department of Buildings for permission to erect a four-story brick and iron theatre on the southeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, extending to Alexander Avenue. The name of the owner and the cost of the proposed building were not stated in the application.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CANTON, Mass., May 5.—The residence of Frank M. Ames, on Washington Street, was destroyed by fire this morning. It was unoccupied at the time of the fire, but was fully furnished. The contents were almost completely destroyed. Included in the loss is a valuable library and many valuable pictures, including family portraits. The house and contents were valued at $12,000.

BARRE, Mass., May 5.—The Noquog House was destroyed early this morning, and with it were burned the dance hall close by, the hotel barn, and the stage barn adjoining, which belonged to C. E. Prouty. The roof of the Catholic church was also burned off, but the interior was not injured. The loss will be about $10,000.

WATKINS, N. Y., May 5.—The plant of the Watkins Buggy Company was burned about 3 o'clock this morning. The loss is about $15,000, and the insurance $18,100. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and was the fourth incendiary fire in this village within three weeks.

CAPE CHARLES, Va., May 5.—The large mercantile house of Ashby & Beloat and several stores and dwellings at Drummondtown, Va., were destroyed by fire last night. Drummondtown is the county seat of Accomac County, Va.

ON THE PARIS BOULEVARDS.—The most admired wheel is the Cleveland.—Adv.

DOCTORS GET DIPLOMAS

GRADUATES OF MEDICAL DEPARTMENT NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.

First Commencement Under the New Name of the Institution—No More Three-Year Courses—The Next Class Will Finish Work in 1900—Names of Those Getting Degrees and the Prize Winners—Dr. MacCracken's Address.

Seventy-one young men were graduated from the medical department of New-York University last night, at Carnegie Music Hall. Not only were these young physicians there themselves, but their friends turned out in such numbers as to fill the floor, both tiers of boxes, and even the two upper galleries.

In front of the stage were rows of flowering plants, while at the back was a bank of palms. Above all were the figures "1896" in electric lights.

On the platform were seated the Faculty of the Medical College and other officers of the University, among whom were Henry MacCracken, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor; Prof. Charles I. Pardee, Prof. William H. Thompson, Prof. William L. Polk, Prof. W. Gilman Thompson, Prof. R. A. Witthaus, Prof. George Woolsey, Prof. F. W. Gwyer, Prof. H. P. Loomis, Prof. C. L. Bristol, Prof. Edgar Le Fevre, Prof. C. E. Quinby, Prof. J. C. Edgar, Prof. L. W. Riggs, Prof. Isaac F. Russell, Prof. A. E. MacDonald, Prof. A. M. Phelps, Prof. Justin L. Barnes, Prof. Edward Fisher, Prof. I. S. Haynes, Prof. W. F. Ford, and Prof. Warren Coleman.

As Roger's Seventh Regiment Band played the march "University," the members of the class to be graduated marched down the centre aisle led by Hiram Williams, the Marshal, and seated themselves in the front of the house. Each wore the black academic cap and gown, the only touch of color in their dress being the little badge of violet—the color of the university which each wore.

Chancellor MacCracken began the exercises of the evening by reading the Bible and praying, and then in a short address told why this commencement was significant. "It is," he said "the first commencement of any department under the new name of New-York University. For sixty-five years we have been known as the University of the City of New-York, until an act of the Legislature, the present Winter, changed it to New-York University."

This was done for four reasons, the Chancellor explained. First, because of the brevity of the new name. Second, to make the name accord with those of the great universities of the world as at London and Berlin. Third, to make the name agree with that popularly used as by the boys in their songs and cheers, and fourth, to get rid of the impression that the university was in some way dependent on the city treasury or on the city government.

"The other notable fact," continued Dr. MacCracken, "is that to-night ends our three years' curriculum and inaugurated a required course of four years. We anticipate the State law which soon will demand the longer course. We will anticipate the century in 1900 by sending out our first four years' class. The field of science has doubled its wonders. We are only making our required term proportionate to its extent. I congratulate the community as well as the coming students that the university feels able to make you this new gift."

Dr. Pardee, the Dean of the medical faculty, then read the following list of names of those who were to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine:

H. De Van Abbott.	G. La F. Foster.
Leonard Adair.	Emil Finkelstein.
Leon Ackerman.	Bernard Frankel.
J. W. Aitchison.	G. D. Fyfe.
F. L. Brush.	Moses Goldstein.
E. F. Brennan.	J. F. Gillette.
A. H. Birge.	Nathan Gordon.
H. H. Best.	Marcus Goodson.
E. P. Bullen.	E. P. Harman.
George Barnes.	Adolf Hoerr.
T. B. Buffum.	L. M. Hubby.
I. C. Crandall.	F. C. Hargrave.
E. A. Chapman.	H. E. Higgins.
C. T. Curtis.	D. F. Harkin.
A. E. Childs.	M. B. Harntun.
E. N. Dougherty.	A. T. Jones.
A. B. Eckerson, Jr.	A. M. Johnston.
H. B. Epstein.	P. Renn.
B. Klyachko.	J. E. C. Snyder.
G. D. Lombard.	I. Surnamer.
H. A. Laurent.	C. H. Spinney.
M. C. Lyons.	P. D. Schultz.
G. L. J. Meylan.	V. B. Thorne.
J. Matheson.	S. W. Thompson.
G. I. Miller.	R. C. Turck.
F. M. Miller.	H. Williams.
D. J. Maloney.	H. Wollner.
K. K. MacAlpine.	J. C. Wharton.
W. S. Morris.	J. T. Westermann.
W. A. MacLeod.	W. A. White.
P. F. Motzenbecker.	H. D. Watson.
T. F. O'Loughlin.	M. Weiss.
A. S. Pike.	G. L. Wickes.
H. S. Pascal.	F. A. Sutorius.
R. W. Reid.	J. M. Kerrigan.
S. K. Royle.	

Dr. MacCracken, robed in the black gown with red trimmings of his degree of LL. D., then read the names of the first dozen or so on the list. As the names of each was called he rose in his seat, and when all of one lot had been called, they marched on the stage and formed in line, facing the Chancellor.

When one division had reached the stage the Chancellor in a short Latin formula announced that, by the powers granted to him, he conferred upon each the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and handed to each his diploma tied with violet ribbon. This ceremony was repeated until all had received their diplomas. Almost every graduate got some kind of a token of flowers from his friends, and every name was cheered.

Dr. Pardee then announced the prize winners as follows:

The first prize of $200, for general excellence, to Dr. Henry Salem Pascal.

The second prize of $100 to Dr. H. Dewitt Watson.

The third prize of $50 to Dr. Frederick Mason Miller.

The Mott gold medal for the best anatomical or anatomical-surgical preparation to Dr. G. L. Meylan.

The Mott silver medal to G. R. Pesek of the middle class.

A bronze medal to Dr. Van Buren Thorne.

Those on the honor list of the class were Drs. H. S. Pascal, H. D. Watson, F. M. Miller, R. W. Reid, and B. Frankel. The first thirty of the class were also announced, as they will be allowed to compete in an examination next Saturday for the position of interne at Bellevue Hospital.

William Alexander McLeod of the class just graduated delivered the valedictory, and, after some more music, the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, rector of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, made a brief address.

Tennis in a Churchyard.

ORANGE, N. J., May 5.—The members of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the First Presbyterian Church, the oldest church in the Oranges, have just organized a lawn tennis club, and propose to play tennis in the churchyard just back of the church. The Rev. Charles Townsend, the new pastor of the church, has given his consent, it is said, although some of the old members think it would not be right to convert the historic old churchyard lawn into a lot of tennis courts. At a recent meeting, at which the tennis club was formed, these officers were elected: Stephen W. Tichenor, President; Arthur Wilson, Vice President; Elmer Carr, Secretary; Robert Abrams, Treasurer.

No Decision in Football Controversy.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—The dispatch from Boston yesterday stating that Casper Whitney of New-York, to whom the arbitration of the question of the eligibility of the Harvard and Pennsylvania football men had been submitted, had announced himself in favor of the Harvard eligibility rules, thus barring Captain Williams and Full-back Brooke, of the University of Pennsylvania eleven, is denied by Mr. Whitney in a telegram to Dr. J. William White, of the university committee. His telegram is as follows:

"Have made no such statements, officially or otherwise, to any one.

"CASPER W. WHITNEY."

Ironworkers Get an Eight-Hour Day.

The Architectural Iron Workers' Union announced yesterday that nearly all the employers had granted the eight-hour day to their men. Under the new agreement which the union made with the employers the minimum rate of wages for finishers is $2.50 a day, and for helpers, $2 a day for those of the first-class helpers, and $10 a week for the second class.

To Box at the New Manhattan.

Three boxing bouts have been arranged for the New Manhattan Athletic Club members tomorrow night. "Joe" Mullins of Boston and "Harry" Paterson are to spar eight rounds. "Kid" McCoy and "Jim" Daly will furnish the star contest, while Murphy and Butler will furnish the curtain raiser.

For More Room on Ellis Island.

Dr. Joseph H. Senner, Commissioner of Immigration, has recommended to the Treasury Department at Washington the advisability of filling in the west and north sides of Ellis Island so that extra accommodations for immigrants can be erected thereon.

DID GRAHAM STEAL AND FLEE?

A Partner Says He Took Nearly Half a Million from His Firm.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Nothing is known of the whereabouts of Theodore R. Graham, a member of the firm of Young, Smyth, Field & Co., importers of hosiery, notions, and white goods, 816 to 820 Market Street, who disappeared at the close of business Thursday. The statement that Graham, who was the financier of the house, appropriated a large amount of the firm's money, was reiterated to-day by Isaac S. Smith, the elder member of the firm, but the amount of the alleged peculations Mr. Smyth refused to state. It is believed, however, that there is a shortage of between $300,000 and $400,000, and it is said that all of this was lost in stock speculation.

It was stated by Mr. Smyth that the transactions took place several years ago, and that Graham had succeeded in covering up the shortge. The firm knew nothing of the matter, he continued, until Graham made a confession through a letter to his partners. No effort is apparently being made to capture the absconding partner. Mr. Smyth declared that the affair will not embarrass the firm.

As an outcome of the discovery of Graham's appropriation, John Field, the other member of the firm, and ex-Postmaster of Philadelphia, will resign the Presidency of the Mechanics' National Bank in order to devote his whole time to the firm's business, and Mr. Smyth, who was in California on a pleasure tour, was hastily called to Philadelphia. Graham is fifty-nine years old, and, with his wife, has been prominently identified with the West Green Street Presbyterian Church.

CHURCH ASSOCIATION'S DINNER.

Bishop Rotter and the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford on Labor.

The annual dinner of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor was held in Arlington Hall, St. Mark's Place, last night, and over 100 members and guests were present. The Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Reynolds, Vice President of the association, presided.

Bishop Potter spoke very briefly, saying, in part:

The public at large, some years ago, regarded the labor organizations and trades unions, then in their infancy, as a constant and growing menace to our institutions. But I am glad to say that the number of those who still hold that opinion is decreasing surely and rapidly.

If I were asked to say to-night on what side the labor unions or the other, the better manners were displayed in time of trying ordeals, I would say unhesitatingly the followers of labor.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford said:

There is a growing belief that it is more important how a man makes his money than how he spends it. The man that makes thousands suffer so that he may leave a million-dollar library to his native city and that he may have his name perpetuated in a mausoleum commits a grievous sin.

Other speakers were Henry Weismann of the Bakers and Confectioners' International Union and George K. Llo

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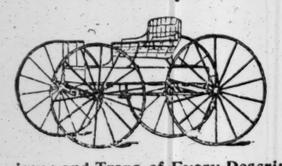

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GREAT SPRING SALE OF

TROTTING AND COACHING HORSES,

FROM CALIFORNIA AND THE EAST,
at
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May 12 and 13, 1896. Days and Evenings.

Horses, single and in pairs, for the family carriage, and for lighter vehicles; for road or park driving; for four-in-hand and tandem driving; for public trotting, and for pleasure driving, fast or slow.

CATALOGUES NOW READY.
The horses will be at place of sale May 11. For catalogues address
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Miss Peebles and Miss Thomoson's
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30, 32, 34 East 57th St.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

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The Cambridge School,
a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

Roswell Home School for Young Boys.
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THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB,
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Racing Every Week Day at 2:30 P. M.
Admission, $1.50 to Grand Stand and inclosure.
Trains leave foot East 34th St. at 10:40 A. M., 12:50, 1:30, 1:40, and 2 P. M.; also from Flatbush Av. at 10:52 A. M., 12:30, 1:50, 1:54 P. M. Stages connect with Kings Co. "L."

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Manhattan Beach.

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.,
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY,
6:50, 6:30, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:00, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

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JUNE 25th and JULY 24th.
$375.00 ROUND TRIP,
including first-class sleepers, dining cars, hotels, and other expenses. Full information, Canadian Pacific Railway, 353 Broadway.

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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS' Steinway Hall, New-York.

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ALL SWELLINGS, ULCERS, AND CHRONIC Diseases.—The European and American Medical Bureau, 104 East 29th St., cures day and evening, without mercury or potassium, after the Hot Springs of Arkansas and the eminent physicians in America and Europe failed.

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CENTRAL PARK WEST,
72d and 71st Sts., N. Y.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
One of the LARGEST and FINEST in the World.

Luxuriously Appointed

Suites or single rooms may now be engaged by the month, year, or transiently. Also a few suites unfurnished, which are set aside for parties desiring to use their own furnishings. Cuisine of the highest order. Within twenty minutes of shopping and theatre district.

This magnificent hotel, owing to its situation between Central Park and the Hudson River, enjoys the advantages of a Summer resort. The unique rustic gardens, which during last Summer were the admiration of thousands, are for the use of guests only, and with orchestral music furnish a most delightful opportunity to enjoy the Summer evenings.

Gentlemen whose families leave the city during the Summer months, and Tourists will find the Hotel Majestic an ideal substitute for their home comforts.
PAUL W. ORVIS, General Manager.

THE AUDUBON.

This new and perfectly equipped apartment house, situated on the northeast corner of Broadway and 30th St., now open and receiving guests. The apartments are rented, furnished or unfurnished, en suite or singly, with regular hotel service included, together with steam heat and gas. W. L. Fish, Manager of the Broadway Apartment House, or his representative, Wm. T. Lovell, can be seen at the Audubon regarding arrangements.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

18th ST. AND 4th AVE., N. Y.
HOMELIKE COMFORTS; RATES REDUCED.
C. L. BRIGGS, Proprietor.

THE LANGHAM,

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Desirable suites of pleasant rooms, richly furnished, for the balance of season.
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Family apartments furnished and unfurnished; also single rooms with bath. Transient rates, $2.00 per day and upward, European plan, and $4.00 per day and upward on American plan. Engagements now being made for the year, or Winter season. CHARLES A. GERLACH.

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BICYCLE BARGAINS.

700 2d hand such as Columbias 25; Victors 29; Crescent 24; Hartford 20; Rambler 27; Remington 28; Imperial 29; Globe 23; Credenda 20; Liberty 24; Yost 20; Tourist 22; Ormonde 25; Gales 28, &c. 1,500 new 1895 models, choice of tires, at **$21, $25, $30, and $42.50.**

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Are you looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get **free** at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

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and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 371, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., 92 East 14th St., and 13 Astor Place. Ticket Offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, "Eagle" office, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. **ILLUSTRATED HOMES,** containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

On May 29 and 30 excursion tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region; tickets good returning June 1st.

LONG BRANCH.

WEST END HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
COTTAGES open Thursday, June 11th.
HOTEL opens Thursday, June 25th.
New and improved toilet and bath arrangements on every floor of the hotel. Plans can be seen and engagements made at the
NEW-YORK OFFICE, 52 B'WAY, (Room 39.)
D. M. & W. E. HILDRETH, Proprietors.

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OPEN UNTIL JUNE 1ST.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
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MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL NOW OPEN.

SEE TIME TABLE, EXCURSION COLUMN.

MANHANSET

House and cottages, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y., will open June 25. The New-York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 17. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

LONG BEACH HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

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Edgemere, L. I., near Arverne; new Summer resort; 16 miles from city; new hotel, magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; surf and still-water bathing, boating, and fishing; opens in June; three furnished cottages. Applications for rooms can be made at Gilsey House, N. Y.
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First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R., eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular.
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Opens Thursday, June 25. For particulars and circulars address D. P. HATHAWAY, Room 1,321 Havemeyer Building, Cortlandt St., N. Y.

CRANSTON'S-ON-HUDSON,

West Point, open May 9th. Special rates for families. Four furnished cottages. One and a quarter hours from N. Y., via West Shore R. R.

WARM SULPHUR SPRINGS, BATH COUNTY, Virginia, are now open for guests. For circulars and information write to
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SEWAREN HOUSE, SEWAREN, N. J.
Now open; delightfully situated on Staten Island Sound; new management; excellent appointments. G. C. AUSTIN, Proprietor.

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HADDON HALL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
Has enlarged to more than its former capacity. Will hereafter remain open throughout the year. Complete and modern in every detail. Rooms en suite, baths attached.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first-class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

San Marcos Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J. —Open all year. All conveniences; elevator; sun parlor; near the beach; $2.50 per day, elegant and modern. A. GRUBB.

HOTELS.

SELECT PATRONAGE.

BICYCLES.

WHEELING ON ICE.

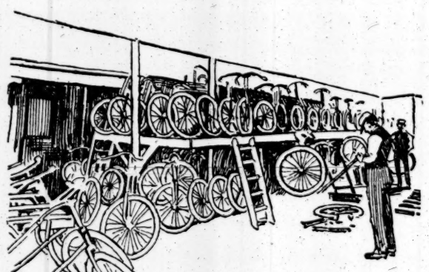
The bicycle has at last secured a place among the Esquimaux. They don't want pneumatic tires. They want the old style solid tires. Now, here is a chance. There are plenty of old style machines around, '91 and '92 models. Bring them in and we will allow you a very good price for them. We sell on easy terms

$100 wheels—$20.00 on delivery of wheel; $8.50 per month; ten payments.
$75 wheels—$15.00 on delivery of wheel; $6.50 per month; ten payments.
Cheap wheels for all at $40, $50, and $60 each, cash or installment.

WE WANT 500 SECOND HAND BICYCLES in trade for new ones. Good prices allowed. If you cannot call, write for estimate on your old wheel in exchange for a new Spalding Bicycle.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,

126, 128, 130 NASSAU STREET.
SPALDING-BIDWELL CO., 29, 31, 33 W. 42d Street.



The Repair Shop of the YELLOW FELLOW CLUB

Together with the Lockers, Lounging Rooms, Baths, &c., are all superior to any Cycling Club rooms in the city. Why pay dues when admission is free to all purchasers of STEARNS and TOURIST wheels, (either cash or installment?)

The Tinkham Cycle Company,

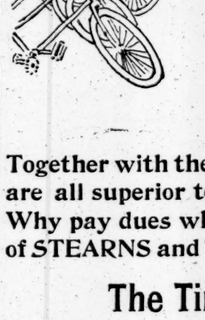
306-310 West 59th St. Branch, No. 20 Warren St.

The Woman's Bicycle...

In strength, lightness, grace, and elegance of finish and equipment Model 41 Columbia is unapproached by any other make.

COLUMBIA

saddles are recommended by riders and physicians as proper in shape and adjustment, and every detail of equipment contributes to comfort and pleasure.



$100 to all alike

The Columbia Catalogue, handsomest art work of the year, is free if you call.

"The added pleasure of riding a Columbia is worth every dollar of the $100 a Columbia costs."

POPE MANUFACTURING CO.
New York Headquarters
12 WARREN STREET
Metropolitan Bicycling Co.
Boulevard and 60th Street
Columbia Riding Academy, Renting, Storage

STERLING

"Built like a watch."

$100.00.

$15.00 down. $8.50 per month.
There is no wheel which can equal a STERLING.

GALES.

The Best Wheels for $75.00.

$15.00 down. $6.00 per month.
Juvenile cycles for boys and girls.
Bicycle clothing in great variety.
Now is the time for fishing tackle.
Wholesale and retail dealers in every variety of sporting goods.

DALY GUNS—MARLIN RIFLES.

Schoverling, Daly & Gales,

302 BROADWAY.

IF you are not a mechanical expert and cannot judge of the superior construction of

Remington Bicyc'es

be guided by Remington reputation, which for 80 years has represented excellence and reliability.

REMINGTON ARMS CO.,
UP-TOWN BRANCH:
59th St., and Grand Circle.
BROOKLYN BRANCH:
533 Fulton Street.
HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
313-315 Broadway,
New-York City.

Orient Cycles To Rent

at 1,790 Broadway, New-York, and 1,216 Bedford Av., Brooklyn; they have 10 POINTS of peculiar merit that deserve your attention before buying. For sale at the above stores and at

WALTHAM MFG. CO., 240 Broadway.
Look at our SARACEN for $75.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES AT CUT PRICES. Great variety. E. D. ESTES & SONS, 45-47 John St., near Nassau.

LYNDHURST CRAWFORD. BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
DURANT, McLEAN & CO., 299 Broadway.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 9 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 6:30 A. M. (supplementary 8:30 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per New-York";) at 8:30 A. M. (supplementary 10 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Majestic", via Queenstown; at 10 A. M. for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, "via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark.")

THURSDAY.—At 3:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Columbia", via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 A. M. for Newfoundland, per steamship Carthaginian, from Philadelphia.

SATURDAY.—At 4:30 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British india, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 7 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 10 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 10:30 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for Europe, per steamship Lucania", via Queenstown; at 11 A. M. for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7:30 A. M. for Brazil, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 12:30 P. M. (supplementary 1 P. M.) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbadoes, per steamship Carribee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Carribee";) at 1 P. M. for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana; at 2 P. M. for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Manitoba; at 9 P. M. for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 1 A. M. for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Capua, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Capua";) at 8 A. M. for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 A. M. for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 2 P. M. for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship South Cambria.

SATURDAY.—At 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 A. M. for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 1 P. M. for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Bea Bellido, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Bea Bellido.")

SUNDAY.—At 5:30 A. M. for Progreso, per steamship Habana, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Habana.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 A. M., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 A. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 6 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May 11 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 17 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 23 at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 28 and up to May 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 1, 1896.

BICYCLES.

A Rare Opportunity

to secure a high grade wheel at a low price. We have a few '95 Models of

The TRIED and TRUE

Pierce Cycles

Built the latter part of last Fall, which we will dispose of at the exceptional price of

$55.00.

Also Second-Hand Wheels of various makes in GOOD CONDITION AT LOW PRICES.

Our Handsome Catalog of Pierce Cycles is free on application.

GEO. N. PIERCE & CO., Mfrs.
EST. 1865.
New-York Branch, 105 Chambers St.
Up-town Store, Broadway and 40th St.
Orange Store, 401 Main St., near Park.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

Booklets and Hotel Pocket Guides gratis at

The Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.
96 Regent St., London.
248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

a. p. means American plan, e. p. European.

Minimum Rates Quoted.

Ashury Park, N. J..Coleman House, a. p., $4
Ballater (Balmoral)...Loirston House, a. p., $3
Baltimore, Md.....Hotel Stafford, e. p., $1.50
Bath, Eng.....Grand Pump, Room, e. p., $1.50
Bideford,(Kingsley's C'try,)Tauton's H.,a.p.,$3.
Birmingham, Eng..The Grand Hotel,e.p.,$1.50
Brooklyn, N. Y....Clarendon Hotel, e. p., $1
do ....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do ....Pierrepoint House, e. p., $1
do ....Hotel St. George, e. p., $1
Buffalo, N. Y.....The Iroquois, e. p., $1.50
do .....Niagara Hotel, a. p., $3
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p., $3
Dover,Eng.....Grand Hotel, a. p., $4
Leamington, Eng..Manor House, e. p., $1.50
Lincoln, Eng...Great Northern Hotel, e. p., $1
Liverpool, Eng.....Compton Hotel. a. p., $3
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2
do (Jermyn St.).The Brunswick, e., $1.50
do (Regent St.)..The Langham, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Metropole, e. p., $2
Lynton, Eng.....Lynton Cottage, a. p., $3.50
Malvern, Eng.The Abbey Hotel, (golf,) a.p., $4
Manchester, Eng.....Grand Hotel, e. p., $1
Narragansett Pier, R.I.New Mathewson,a.,$5
New-York.....The Brunswick, e. p., $2
do .....The Buckingham, e. p., $2
do .....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do (W. J. Quinn)..The Empire, e. p., $1
do (E.11th St.).Albert-St. Stephen,e.p.,$1
do (N. B. Barry).St. Cloud Hotel, e.p.,$1
Niagara Falls, N. Y..Cataract House, a.p., $4
Paris, France.....Hotel Continental, a. p., $5
do .....Grand Hotel, a. p., $5
Philadelphia....Hotel Continental, a. p., $3
do ..The New Lafayette, e. p., $1.50
do .....The New Walton, e. p., $2
Rochester, N. Y..The Livingston, a. p., $2.50
do .....New Osburn House, a. p., $3
Sausalito, Cal....El Monte Hotel, e. p., $1.50
Salisbury, Eng...The County Hotel, a. p., $3
Seabright, N. J....Seabright Inn, open Ju. 1

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

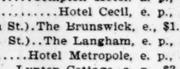
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $90 and upward, according to location.
II. cabin, $60; round trip, $110.

Lahn, Tu., May 12,10AM Aller,Sat.,May 30,10 AM
Saale,Sat.,May 16, 10AM Spree,Tu.,June 2, 10 AM
Havel,Tu.,May 19,10AM Lahn,Tu., June 9, 10 AM
Trave,Tu.,May 26,10 AM Saale, Sat., Je 13, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ka'ser, May 16, 10 AM Ems, June 6, 10 AM
Werra, May 23, 10 AM Kaiser, June 20, 10 AM
Fulda, May 30, 10 AM Werra, June 27, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Columbia, May 7, 7 A.M. Victoria, May 21, 7 AM
Normannia, May 14, 11 A.M. Bismarck, May 28, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $95 and upward; II. Cabin, $60 and $75.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.**
Cruise to **NORWAY,** the **NORTH CAPE,** and **SPITZBERGEN** by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer **COLUMBIA** from **New-York JULY 2.** A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.
Excursion around **AFRICA,** from Hburg July 10
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
NEW-YORK ....May 6 NEW-YORK ....May 27
PARIS.....May 13 ST. LOUIS.....June 3
ST. PAUL....May 20 BERLIN....Sat., June 6

Red Star Line to Antwerp.

Sailing Every Wednesday
Southwark, May 6, noon Friesland, May 20, Noon
Noordland, May 13, Noon Kensington, May 27, 10:30 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, May 9, 2 PM Lucania, June 6, M
Etruria, May 16, M Etruria, June 13, 9 AM
Campania, May 23, 1 PM Campania, June 20, noon
Umbria, May 30 10 AM Umbria, June 27, 9 AM
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, June 9, 2 P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamships sail every Saturday at noon
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.
Circassia.....May 9 Anchoria.....May 23
Furnessia.....May 16 Ethiopia.....May 30
Saloon, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $30; steerage, $24.50.
S. S. CITY OF ROME, June 6 & July 4.
Saloon, $60 and up; 2d cabin, $35; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, May 6, Noon Majestic, June 3, Noon
Germanic, May 13, Noon Germanic, June 10, Noon
Teutonic, May 20, Noon Teutonic, June 17, Noon
Britannic, May 27, Noon Britannic, June 24, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MANITOBA.....May 9, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Br'dway, New-York
Steamers leave Pier 39 N. R., foot W. Houston St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., May 9, 8 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli....Sat., May 16, 4 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NETHERLANDS LINE
for Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, France:
S. S. WERKENDAM.....Sat., May 9, 9 A. M.
S. S. EDAM.....Thurs., May 14, 9 A. M.
First cabin, $55-$70; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE, Charleston only, Wednesday, May 6
COMANCHE, Chas. and Jack., Friday, May 8
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack., Monday, May 11
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla.Cent. & Pen.R.R. Fast F.& P. Line via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. C. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hasbagen, E. F. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
Plant System, 261 B'way Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
J. J. Farnsworth, E.P.A. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
Plant System, 261 B'way P.C.&P.R.R., 333 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

COOK'S TOURS

All Traveling Expenses Included.
ESTABLISHED 1841.
A Special Party will leave **New-York** on **Thursday, May 28,** for the

LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN,

the North Cape, Denmark, Russia, Poland, Austro-Hungary, Germany, England, etc., etc., by the favorite Hamburg-American twin-screw Express steamship **"FUERST BISMARCK."**
Other departures from **New-York** by S. S. **"Kaiser Wilhelm II.,"** May 16; **"Campania,"** May 23; **"Germanic,"** June 10; **"New-York,"** June 17; **"Umbria,"** June 27; **"Auranin,"** July 7. From **BOSTON,** by S. S. **"Scythia,"** July 4.
Round the World Parties, Sept. 14, Oct. 8, 17. **Japan Party,** Oct. 12. **Palestine Party,** Sept. 12.
Illustrated programmes free. Railroad and steamship tickets for Independent travelers everywhere.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
DORIC, via Honolulu.....May 12, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....May 20, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....May 28, 3 P. M.
PERU via Honolulu.....June 6, 3 P. M.
COPTIC.....June 15, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, & 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

Panama Railroad Co. Owning and Colombian Line. Operating
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y.
FINANCE, May 11, M. ALLIANCA, May 20, M.
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway.
JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only; and Saturday, (Passengers and Freight.) Sailing from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS

VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.
NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of West 11th St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany R. R.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P.M.; Sundays, 9 A.M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

& HUDSON RIVER R. R

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P.

BOARDERS WANTED.

41st ST., 5 EAST.—Rooms with or without board; excellent table; transient.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED, OCT. 1—Board for two ladies in a private family. Teacher, 1,486 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By a German widow with grown-up son, to take charge of private house for the Summer; city reference. S. R., 15 Sutton Place, between 58th and 59th Sts., East.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a competent woman to care for private residence; nineteen years' Jersey City reference; lady can be seen. K. C., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By middle-aged Swedish woman to care for private house during absence of family; experienced; reference. 526 6th Av.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By young married woman; no family; for Summer; good cook and laundress; city reference S. T., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF HOUSE—By competent woman a private house to care for during the Summer months; first-class references. 150 East 41st St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—Lady wishes to obtain, about the 23d May, situation as chambermaid or parlormaid for excellent girl, who has been in her service for nearly three years; has proved most reliable in every respect. Apply, for two days, from 2 to 4, at 305 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and waitress in small private family; willing to go to the country; or would take care of a house in city for Summer; best city references. M. A. C., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; will assist with sewing and waiting; best of city references; willing and obliging. Can be seen at 139 West 74th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman, or as chambermaid and waitress in private family; would go to the country; best city reference. 157 West 33d St., ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; would like to do light chamberwork and sewing, or nurse to a young Miss of 10 or 12; two years' first-class city reference. F. K., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a reliable Protestant as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; no objection to one child; best reference. 234 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person to do chamberwork and sewing, or to wait on lady in private family; good city reference. A. C., 374 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid, or assist with waiting; Newport family preferred; New-York references. 51 East 33d St., no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—As chambermaid and waitress in a private family; understands housework; city and country references. 704 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure a situation for a girl who has been in her employ over two years as chambermaid and plain sewer. 86 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID &c.—By young woman to do chamberwork and sewing; willing to go to the country, or would do laundry work. 4 two days, 90 Columbus Av., 64th St., fancy store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl, with several years' experience, as chambermaid and to do sewing in a small family; best city reference. Mrs. Edwards, 235 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By Swedish chambermaid and waitress to go to country. Call, Wednesday morning, 9 until 10 o'clock, at 27 East 64th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady going to Europe would like to find situation for neat, willing North German as chambermaid and seamstress. 10 East 63d St., 9 to 12.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young educated German girl as chambermaid or waitress; would also care for children in fine American family. M. Sch., care Mrs. Herrlick, 58 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent woman as first-class chambermaid; would wait on ladies or children; assist in sewing; good city reference. Av. 30th and 31st Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to place a competent chambermaid and seamstress, who would also act as maid. Apply, at present employer's, 16 West 50th St., between 10 and 12.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Protestant woman; understands dressmaking; city or country; city references. F., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Protestant woman; understands dressmaking; city or country; city references. F., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat German girl as first-class chambermaid and assist with waiting; best city reference, four years. Call, present employer's, 33 East 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid, to assist with sewing, or would assist with washing and ironing; three years' best city references. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to do sewing, or as parlormaid and assist with waiting; three and a half years' city reference. 101 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent young girl in private family; city or country; country preferred; good city references. Gilhooly, 315 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; willing and obliging; no objections to country. 1,721 Amsterdam Av.; ring Ward's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; or care of growing children. 229 East 88th St.; ring Wilson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with any other work; best city reference. Present employer's, 287 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. 998 1st Av. Mulligan; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid; would either assist with washing or sewing; four and a half years' best city reference. 262 West 77th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. 495 9th Av., Lenahan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family, or waitress alone; has first-class city reference. Call, Wednesday, at 157 West 63d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best city references. 112 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; with good reference; private family. Call, all day, at 241 West 46th St.; ring Maher's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; no objection to country; good city reference. M., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID—First-class chambermaid; can furnish the very best of city references; country. 165 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; city or country; private family; good city references. Chambermaid, 64 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; neat sewer; best city reference; city or country. 219 East 22d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman in a private family. Call, at present employer's, 4 West 39th St., from 11 until 1.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid; present employment. 146 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid and plain seamstress. Apply, at present employer's, between 10 and 1, 110 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS, or NURSE and Seamstress.—By competent young girl; city references. W., Box 534 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; first-class reference; city or country. 206 West 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and assist with washing; city reference. Fitzgerald, 208 East 96th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS—Competent; good personal reference; country preferred. 215 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS—In private family; city or country; personal reference. 1,690 Park Av.; Lyons's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS—By a young girl; competent chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 215 East 107th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class references; none but A1 families need apply. Anna Switzer, 447 West 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or LADY'S Maid.—By a young girl who has never lived out. 150 East 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; three years' references. 206 West 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent young girl in private family; good city references. 315 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 28 Amsterdam Av.; ring Carley's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—City or country; reference from last place. Kate, Box 303 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist with children or washing; good reference. 66 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID &c.—As chambermaid and plain sewer. 65 East 54th St.

Companions.

USEFUL COMPANION, &c.—An English lady desires position of trust; would act as useful companion to nervous invalid or elderly lady, or as governess to young children; excellent American and English references. Address M. A. S., 28 East 36th St., or call Monday.

USEFUL COMPANION.—By an American, 35, as useful companion; mother's help; or any position of trust; fond of children; good seamstress. Refined, Box 842 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK—BUTLER.—By French couple as first-class cook and butler; good city references. G. D., 26 East 42d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; understands American and Jewish cooking; best city reference. 109 West 64th St.

COOK.—By a first-class professional Scandinavian cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; has best references. 526 6th Av.

COOK.—Good city reference. 322 East 35th St.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland young woman as first-class cook, thoroughly understanding French and American cooking; makes French bread and rolls; wages, $35 to $40; where kitchenmaid is kept; country preferred for Summer. Present employer's, 31 East 37th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable middle-aged girls; one good cook, good bread maker, and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; moderate wages to be together, but do not want to leave the city; best reference. 813 Greenwich St.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe highly recommends her English cook; thoroughly understands French and English cooking; takes entire charge dinners, luncheons; manages large establishments; city or Newport; references. G. S., 743 6th Av.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent woman as excellent cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; also marketing and catering; can be highly recommended from a first-class family; wages, $35 to $40. 916 6th Av., inquire in store.

COOK.—By a smart, tidy girl as cook; good soup, meat, vegetable, bread, biscuit, dessert; coarse washing; satisfaction given; permanent position; country for the Summer; no cards; reference, Glennon, 212 West 67th St., second floor, rear.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls together; one as plain cook and do coarse washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best city reference; or to go separate. 162 East 31st St.

COOK.—Suits the most fastidious; French, German, entrées, confections; bakes 100 handsome dishes; others waste; 15 years' personal city references; city or country; moderate wages. 240 East 28th St., ring twice.

COOK.—By an American middle-age woman as good cook and first-class baker; willing and obliging; do plain washing; will sleep home if required; city reference. M. D., 239 West 37th St., first flat, back.

COOK—BUTLER.—By respectable woman and son; mother as first-class cook; son as butler and make himself generally useful; best reference; city or country. Call, two days, at 310 East 67th St.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe wishes position for her first-class cook, whom she can highly recommend; competent to take entire charge of kitchen and marketing. R., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds family cooking; first-class city reference; country preferred. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as first-class cook in a private family; has excellent city reference; no objection to country. 434 West 57th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; present employer can be seen. 100 West 53d St.; ring Burns's bell.

COOK.—A competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country. 407 5th Av., present employer's.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good, plain cook, washer, and ironer; home wanted; city references. Jane, Advertising Office, 1,338 3d Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; understands her business thoroughly; good city references; no objection to country. K. L., Box 200, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe would like to find a place for her cook, whom she can highly recommend; can be seen. Call, Monday, at 7 West 35th St.

COOK, (&c.—By respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer in American family; willing to go to the country. Janitor, 206 East 90th St.

COOK.—By an experienced French person as first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; has resided several years in this country, and has best references. S. B., 221 West 34th St.

COOK.—By a French cook where kitchenmaid is kept; understands all the branches; best city reference. Marguerite, Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable Scotch Protestant young woman; excellent cook; no objection to little washing; country preferred; good references given. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country. 407 5th Av, present employer's.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in private family going to country for the Summer; four years' references can be furnished. A. L., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By neat young girl as cook; first-class on meats, soups, entrées; a good baker; willing and obliging; wages, $20 to $25. 1,317 2d Av.; Brown's bell.

COOK.—By young girl, as competent cook, in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe would like to find a situation for a German cook, whom she can recommend as a steady, reliable woman. 15 East 63d St., 9 to 12.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; good baker; country preferred; city reference. M. R., 306 East 28th St.; ring Costello's bell.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By reliable woman as good cook; thoroughly understands her business; private family; good city reference. M. C., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—Family going to Europe first part of May highly recommends their servants, comprising an excellent cook, waitress, chambermaid, and laundress. 109 Madison Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as good cook and laundress in a private family; willing to go in the country. 255 7th Av., ring second bell.

COOK.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her Protestant cook, whom she can highly recommend. Call, between 10 and 12, at 6 East 12th St.

COOK, WASH, and IRON.—Small private family; city or country; best reference. 450 West 54th St., Kisscuie's bell.

COOK.—By respectable young girl as good cook and laundress; best reference. 752 Columbus Av.; ring Scanlan's bell.

COOK, &c.—By competent cook and laundress; good city reference. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St.; Mr. Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By Swede; in private family, institution, or will bake; good on soups, entrées, and desserts. Cook, 435 2d Av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as experienced cook; would do some washing; best city reference. 408 West 33d St., third floor.

COOK.—By young woman; good baker; good soup, creams, jellies, ices; city reference. Call, for two days, 237 East 58th St.; ring Walsh's bell.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in a small private family; city or country; personal city reference. 209 East 28th St.

COOK.—By competent person as cook in private family; city or country; best city reference. 200 West 31st St.; ring Noble's bell.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland girl as cook; can do all fancy cooking; highest reference. Call, two days, 237 East 58th St.

COOK.—Young; experienced; seashore Summer. Apply, with reference, from 1 to 4, 27 West 73d St.

COOK.—By a competent American woman as cook in a first-class family for the country; city references. 239 East 35th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as cook and good butter-maker; country preferred. 6 East 12th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as excellent cook; best city references; a home more an object than wages. 116 East 11th St., first floor.

COOK.—By excellent cook in private family; city or country; references. Cook, care Advertising Agency, 325 Bleecker St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; best city reference. Present employer's, 18 West 71st St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By excellent cook and laundress; city reference; wages, $20 to $25. 262 West 77th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; no other work; city reference. 421 West 45th St. Clark.

COOK.—By young girl to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; good city references. 236 West 16th St.; ring O'Donnell's bell.

COOK.—By Scotchwoman as cook and laundress; best city reference; country preferred. 434 West 42d St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook. Call, at last employer's, all week, 1 o'clock, 9 East 55th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By excellent cook and laundress; city reference; wages, $20 to $25. 262 West 77th St.

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COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; good baker; country preferred; city reference. M. R., 306 East 28th St.; ring Costello's bell.

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COOK, WASH, and IRON.—Small private family; city or country; best reference. 450 West 54th St., Kisscuie's bell.

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COOK.—By competent person as cook in private family; city or country; best city reference. 200 West 31st St.; ring Noble's bell.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland girl as cook; can do all fancy cooking; highest reference. Call, two days, 237 East 58th St.

COOK.—Young; experienced; seashore Summer. Apply, with reference, from 1 to 4, 27 West 73d St.

COOK.—By a competent American woman as cook in a first-class family for the country; city references. 239 East 35th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as cook and good butter-maker; country preferred. 6 East 12th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as excellent cook; best city references; a home more an object than wages. 116 East 11th St., first floor.

COOK.—By excellent cook in private family; city or country; references. Cook, care Advertising Agency, 325 Bleecker St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; best city reference. Present employer's, 18 West 71st St.

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COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; no other work; city reference. 421 West 45th St. Clark.

COOK.—By young girl to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; good city references. 236 West 16th St.; ring O'Donnell's bell.

COOK.—By Scotchwoman as cook and laundress; best city reference; country preferred. 434 West 42d St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook. Call, at last employer's, all week, 1 o'clock, 9 East 55th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By excellent cook and laundress; city reference. 118 East 63d St.

COOK.—To go in country with family; coarse washer; city references. 107 West 26th St.

COOK.—By excellent cook; best city reference. 114 West 17th St.

COOK.—By competent cook and laundress; good city reference. 118 East 63d St.

COOK.—By a Frenchwoman as cook in private family; no cards. L. D., 26 East 42d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable Scotchwoman to go out by the day in private families; can do any kind of work; best city reference. 672 8th Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by day cleaning, washing, or cooking; best city reference. 28 Amsterdam Av. Advertiser.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman to go out by the day. Mrs. Kirby, 227 West 67th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; would like one or two more customers by day or at home; best of reference; lunch only. Mrs. Marshall, 134 West 20th St.

DRESSMAKER or SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class dressmaker and seamstress; thorough knowledge of cutting and fitting; in private family by day. G., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; go out by day; good cutter, fitter; only first-class work. Dressmaker, 134 West 46th St.

DRESSMAKER.—A stylish fitter, with first-class reference, wants engagements; city or country. M. Deady, 138 East 29th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class fitter and waist trimmer; stylish skirts; day or home; city or country. Wyman, 261 West 20th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; by the day; terms reasonable; city references. 50 West 100th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect cutter and fitter will go out days; will do first-class work. S. Moran, 145 West 98th St.

DRESSMAKER—Good cutter and fitter; would take position in the country for Summer months. L. M., 1,338 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—In private family; no objection to the country, Apply, from 10 to 11:30, at 475 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, $2.50 per day, on home, street, and evening gowns, capes, tailor-made dresses, dimities; Paris fashions and American. Miss McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Could take an engagement this week and next in a private family; can see any of the families I sew for if necessary. Address, all week, R., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By North German young lady; teaches German, French, English, and music; for the summer in the country as teacher or companion for board only; highest references. Literature, Box 357 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By North German nursery governess to take entire charge of children, or as useful companion to lady; good traveler. Present employer's, 2,040 5th Av.

GOVERNESS.—By French nursery governess, L. C., at present employer's, 128 West 59th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, OR ANY POSITION OF Trust.—By young Englishwoman; understands cooking, nursing, and general household management; city references. Write, stating full particulars, to Santos, Box 385 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By strong woman as housekeeper. 36 East 4th St., one flight, back, right; ring Wengler's bell.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable German Protestant as housekeeper in fine household. 1,157 2d Av.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—A lady going to Europe would like to find a place for her kitchenmaid; can recommend her in every way; can be seen. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 7 West 35th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By respectable young girl as kitchenmaid in private family. M., 1,220 3d Av., near 70th St.; Smith's bell.

KITCHENMAID.—In private family; first-class city references. W. Foss, 551 East 136th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant North German; experienced; good dressmaker; excellent packer and traveler; also perfect in all maid's duties; best city references. Maid, care of Mrs. C. Huerstel, 321 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined North German; experienced; good dressmaker, packer, and traveler; competent in all maid's duties; best city references. Maid, care of Mrs. C. Fleurstell, 521 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced French-woman; good hairdresser and dressmaker or seamstress; accustomed to travel; no objection to city or country; high reference. Jeanne, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced French-woman; good hairdresser and dressmaker or seamstress; accustomed to travel; no objection to city or country; high reference. Jeanne, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German Protestant; country or travel for Summer; understands maid's duties; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; city reference. 316 East 33d St., ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class lady's maid; only the best families; will take full charge of wardrobe; willing to travel; Europe or country; one lady; best references. M. McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German Protestant; speaks English; thoroughly competent; neat sewer; good packer. M. W., care of Mme. Montell, 163 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent in hairdressing and dressmaking; excellent packer; experienced traveler; best city reference. Marie, Box 348 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent girl as lady's maid; no objection to light chamberwork; fine needleworker; wages, $20; first-class city references. Swedish, 135 East 17th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent Swedish girl as lady's maid or do light chamberwork; fine needleworker; wages, $20; first-class city references. H. H., 157 East 22d St.

LADY'S MAID.—English; for one or two ladies; good hairdresser; also does dressmaking; accustomed to packing and traveling; best city references. A. F., 70 West 30th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—By highly recommended girl as lady's maid; can sew and do chamberwork; seventeen years' reference from last place. K. C., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced woman; good hairdresser, packer, and traveler; good sewer; will assist with light duties; best city references. M. M., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Understands hairdressing, manicuring; also a good seamstress; willing to travel; long city references. H. K. M., 403 West 19th St.

MAID.—By an American Protestant girl as nurse to infant or growing children and do plain sewing; best city reference. Warner, 337 West 43d St.

MAID.—By young Protestant as maid to lady or grown children; good seamstress; good references. Call at present employer's, Mrs. Chase, 201 West 55th St.

LADY'S MAID.—German, Hanoverian; thoroughly competent; in good American family; best city references. L. D., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By young Englishwoman; best city reference. Call, two days, at 9 Gramercy Park.

LADY'S MAID or INVALID'S ATTENDANT.—By a practicing masseuse; best reference. Miss A. Kilgren, 220 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID or CHILD'S NURSE.—By a colored girl; good reference. Louise, 158 West 53d St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks German; good seamstress; best references. A. B., 105 West 46th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; best city references. B. D., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; best city references. B. D., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; capable; speaking German, English, and French; one year's best city reference. B. A., 1,338 3d Av.

MAID or CHAMBERMAID—By a young girl in an American family as maid or some chamberwork and sewing; speaks German, French and some English; best city references. Mrs. von Siebenthal, 238 West 35th St.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS—Competent maid or seamstress; accustomed to traveling; good hairdresser, packer, &c.; willing and obliging; best reference. Room 103, Everett House, 17th St. and 4th Av.

MAID.—By a young girl with family going to Europe or England, as maid to children or to assist in any way; good sailor. Call, until 3 o'clock to-day, 216 West 36th St., Buckley's bell.

MAID.—By respectable young girl as maid to grown children, and do plain sewing; best references. Call at last employer's, two days, 136 West 62d St., Smith's bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent to wait on lady or growing children, or assist with chamberwork; best city reference. E. L., 329 East 72d St.

MAID.—By a competent French maid to a lady or young ladies; good seamstress and packer; first-class references. Apply, Tuesday, 159 East 39th St.

MAID.—Young masseuse wishes to take care of lady going to Norway; good traveler and packer; excellent references. K., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By American girl as maid to elderly lady or little girl; good reader; will do plain sewing. 751 Madison Av.; no cards.

MAID.—By a young French girl as maid to lady or grown children; speaks no English; good seamstress; very good reference. 159 East 39th St.

MAID.—To wait on lady or young ladies; thoroughly competent; can take full charge; best city reference. D. K., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly experienced in dressmaking, with city reference. M. R., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By French Protestant as maid or nurse to growing children; city references. A. G., 153 West 26th St.

MAID.—By French girl as maid for growing children; good city reference. L. C., 143 West 27th St., Bell 11.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman; fourteen years' experience; first-class city references; will be disengaged Friday. L. L., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant woman as first-class laundress or to do fine washing and chamberwork; can furnish city reference. E. R., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe would like to find a situation for a first-class laundress and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork only. 15 East 63d St., 9 to 12.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day or month as laundress or to do housecleaning; best city reference. 542 West 46th St., care of McMun.

LAUNDRESS.—A competent laundress wishes a home to keep for the Summer and do the family washing; can be seen at present employer's, 21 East 11th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family; no one else need apply; city reference. E. Mooney, 105 West 27th St., ring bell twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in small private family; very best city references; last employer can be seen. N., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; excellent laundress; in private family; city or country; personal reference. 240 East 22d St.; ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress; good city reference. M. C., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; first-class city reference. 212 East 76th St., third bell, west.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family. Address, for two days, 118 East 52d St., Keefe.

LAUNDRESS.—By middle-aged woman as first-class laundress; has the best city references. 341 East 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; first-class; good city reference; wages from $22 to $25. 209 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; in city or suburbs; go out by the day or week. C., 229 West 67th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in small family; seven years' city reference. 223 West 84th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best city reference. Call, between 10 and 12, at 40 Park Av.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best city reference. 31 K., 251 Columbus Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as laundress; best references. 206 East 34th St., Bell 2.

LAUNDRESS.—By young German girl as laundress in private family. 106 West 153d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A lady desires to recommend an infant's nurse; thoroughly reliable; competent with food and bottle; seen from 10 to 2. Thg Loring, 202 West 74th St.

INFANT'S NURSE—By a competent middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced; first-class personal city reference; city or country. Room 5, 254 West 30th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By American Protestant; aged 27; take entire charge of infant; training school reference; will private family reference. 412 West 56th St., first floor.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a young woman who is a very competent infant's nurse; understands sterilizing, all bottle feeding; best city reference. 303 West 43d St.; no cards.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent German Protestant nurse to take charge of infant; best city references; city or country. L. K., Box 90, 1,242 Broadway.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By first-class, competent, trustworthy infant's nurse; willing, obliging; best personal references. Nurse, 753 6th Av, 42d St.

NURSE.—By German-American as nurse to growing children; willing to assist with chamberwork; experienced; personal city reference. Address, for two days, B. M., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

NURSE and COMPANION.—By competent trained attendant as nurse and companion to an invalid, convalescent, or elderly lady; willing to travel; references; salary very moderate. M. M. M., 319 East 31st St., first bell.

NURSE.—By experienced English nurse; understands bringing up an infant on the bottle; willing to travel; good sailor; three years' city references. M. B., 943 6th Av.

NURSE.—A lady desires a position for a competent English nurse for infant or young children. Can be seen, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at present employer's, 48 West 40th St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent nurse to take entire charge of infant or small children; long experience; highly recommended. 128 West 48th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse to take entire charge of infant or two small children; best personal reference. B. N., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Experienced in care of young or growing children; neat sewer; willing to assist with other work; out of city preferred. Annie Reilly, 220 East 86th St., care of Masterson.

NURSE.—By a young German girl, as nurse to one or two children, in fine family; would go to Europe or in the country for the Summer. M. S., care of Mrs. Herrlich, 58 3d Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced young woman; competent to take entire charge of infant from birth, or for small children; excellent city reference. 332 West 31st St., Room 10.

NURSE.—By competent Frenchwoman as infant's or young child's nurse; takes charge from birth; great many years' experience. Call present employer's, 671 5th Av.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as nurse; thoroughly understands care of children; in first-class family; seven years' best city references. 217 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced young woman; competent to take entire charge of infant from birth, or for small children; excellent city reference. 332 West 31st St., Room 10.

NURSE.—By Scotch Protestant woman, as child's nurse; would make herself generally useful; can furnish good reference. E. W., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent woman; can take entire charge of baby; excellent reference; last employer may be seen. 255 7th Av., second floor.

NURSE.—By young woman as nurse or chambermaid; plain sewing; highly recommended. Call, Monday, at 118 East 37th St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant young woman; good references; city or country. K. P., Box 304, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By trustworthy French nurse; capable to take charge of young children; best references. 308 West 31st St., ring three times.

NURSE.—By respectable woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby; best city references. 456 West 38th St., basement.

NURSE.—By an American Protestant; 27; take entire charge of infant; training school and city reference. 537 West 50th St.; ring fourth bell.

NURSE.—Lady wishes situation for her nurse; thoroughly understands care of children from birth; can be recommended. 31 West 53d St.

NURSE.—Lady would like to place young woman as nurse or chambermaid and do plain sewing; three years' reference. 116 East 37th St.

NURSE.—By American Protestant as nurse for infant or grown children; best city reference. Warner, 337 West 43d St.

NURSE.—A lady would like to place a young woman as nurse or chambermaid and do plain sewing; three years' reference. 116 East 37th St.

NURSE GIRL.—By girl to take care of children and make herself useful; no objection to the country. 207 East 77th St.

NURSE.—For one or two children. Brockholst, 101 West 85th St.

NURSE MAID.—By a refined North German girl as nurse to growing children and assist with light chamberwork if necessary. J. B., 1,334 3d Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID—HOUSEMAID—KITCHENMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find places for a parlormaid, a housemaid, and a kitchenmaid, whom she can recommend; will give personal references. Call, from 10 to 12, on Wednesday, at 28 West 20th St.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Lady going to the country wishes to place obliging, competent, reliable maid in either of the above positions. 30 West 49th St., between 1 and 3.

PARLORMAID.—First-class; six years' references. 438 West 26th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls, sisters, to go to country or seashore with private family; one as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit; willing to assist with grown children or chamberwork; the other as first-class chambermaid and waitress; both willing and obliging; best city reference. 921 8th Av., between 54th and 55th Sts.; ring twice.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a girl; is a neat sewer; understands dressmaking; fixing over dresses; in the country by week or month; price moderate; recommendations. Sewing, 554 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; willing to assist with light chamberwork or make herself generally useful; best city reference. 1,431 2d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—To work with or finish after dressmaker in private family; city reference. C., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl; and assist with chamberwork; good city references. F., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant girl in private family; can fill butler's place; Southampton

MAYOR STOPPED THE ROW

MR. ROOSEVELT AND CONTROLLER FITCH TALKED OF PISTOLS.

Quarreled over the Transfer of Money for the Police Department—President of the Board Was Taunted with Rowing with Commissioner Parker Instead of Attending to Business—Mayor Strong Threatened to Arrest Both Men.

President Roosevelt of the Police Department and Controller Fitch had a wordy controversy at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the Mayor's office. There was talk of "pistols," and a threat by the Mayor that he would place both officials under arrest.

The row was the liveliest that has taken place in the Mayor's office in many years. Mr. Roosevelt showed signs of much anger, and Mr. Fitch was in a mood to egg him on to great resentment.

The trouble was the outcome of the long-drawn-out controversy between the Controller and the Police Department as to whether the Controller should pay out $11,000 in the way of a transfer to the Police Department for expenses incurred by policemen in getting evidence against saloon keepers and keepers of gambling and other disorderly houses.

The Controller has contended that the transfer was not legal. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, after a hard fight, made by Commissioner Andrews, directed the Controller to make the transfer. Mr. Fitch then took the ground that it was a matter that should be settled by the courts, and in this he was sustained by his private counsel, James A. Deering.

When the Board of Estimate reached the matter at its meeting yesterday, President Roosevelt appeared in behalf of the Police Board. He presented Commissioner Andrews's report reciting the various steps in the effort to get the Controller to make the transfer. Mr. Roosevelt asked that unexpended balances in the hands of the Treasurer of the Police Board be transferred, to pay the expenses incurred by the policemen. Mr. Roosevelt also referred to the expenditures made by the matron of the House of Detention and the expenditures made by other employes in providing meals for prisoners and lost children.

"The Controller is now in the position of forcing this board to hold up the money justly due these poor people," Mr. Roosevelt said.

"Why didn't you take some action?" the Controller inquired. "I sent a report on the matter to you a month ago, and politely suggested that you begin legal proceedings at once, and have the points of law settled by the courts. You read my report. You said it was a move in the interest of the criminal classes, and you have done nothing else since."

"It was a move in the interests of the criminal classes. I said so and it was the truth. We referred the matter to Commissioner Parker for action," Mr. Roosevelt replied.

"Then you shut up," the Controller continued, "and we heard no more until the next meeting, when Commissioner Parker threatened mandamus proceedings to get the money, but you started a public row with him then, and forgot about this matter. Your starving prisoners were not considered, were they? If any one is to blame, it is you."

By this time matters were becoming strained. The Controller was leaning back in his chair with one of his exasperating smiles on his face. President Roosevelt almost jumped to his feet, as he said:

"That is not so. The Controller is to blame. If you want to go into these outside matters, Mr. Fitch, I can go into them, too. I can go back to the time when you ran for Congress on the Republican ticket and I was on the same ticket in my Assembly district for the Assembly. I can give you enough of it, if you want to fight on these outside issues."

"I know you are a fighter," Mr. Fitch replied. "You have a great reputation in that line."

"Well, you are not a fighter," Mr. Roosevelt responded. "You would run away from a fight. If you want to fight in this matter, I can give you all that you are looking for."

"Oh, come," Mr. Fitch said, "I don't want to fight with you."

"I know you won't fight; you would run away," Mr. Roosevelt replied, leaning over the table, with every indication of much nervous tension. His teeth snapped sharply and the Controller smiled sneeringly.

"I would never run away from you," the Controller said.

"You would not fight," Mr. Roosevelt reiterated.

"What shall it be," the Controller sneered, "pistols or—"

"Pistols or anything you wish," Mr. Roosevelt replied, bringing his fist down on the table with a bang.

The Mayor rapped for order and exclaimed:

"Come, come, gentlemen; this must stop; or, if it does not, I will put you both under arrest."

"You have the power to do so," Corporation Counsel Scott said calmly. But the war of words went on.

President Roosevelt thundered at the Controller:

"You have frequently voted for similar transfers for the present board and for preceding boards, and now you suddenly raise the question of law which keeps poor patrolmen and women who furnish meals for children out of their money. No matter how the case may be decided finally I mean to make it clear that your attitude compels this board to withhold money from these poor people."

Controller Fitch thundered back:

"That is not so. You are talking now, at which you are an expert; you are always talking. These poor people of yours have been kept out of their money because you and your board flagrantly violated the law, for which you ought to be indicted and prosecuted. You incurred expenses when you knew it was a violation of the law to do so."

Corporation Counsel Scott finally put an end to the quarrel by saying:

"I don't care anything about these personal differences, but the dignity of my office must be maintained. I have not been treated with the consideration due the legal adviser of the city, and while I hold that office I intend to compel proper respect and courtesy. I have agreed with the Controller to join in a proceeding to test a point of law raised by him, which I admit is apparently well taken, and should be passed on by the courts. Now, I do not propose to be ignored."

President Roosevelt said there was no intention on the part of the Police Board to ignore the Corporation Counsel, and that it would be guided by his advice. It was then suggested that the new application in the transfer be referred to Mr. Scott for an opinion, and this ended the row.

Controller Fitch said afterward that he had received no challenge from Mr. Roosevelt to fight a duel.

"If I do," he said, "I will ask 'Fighting Bob Evans' of the United States Navy to be my second. If he has other engagements there are some fellows who fought their way through Heidelberg with me, and I guess I will have to call on one of them."

When Commissioner Roosevelt got back to Police Headquarters he called for a meeting of the board, in order that immediate action might be taken to institute mandamus proceedings to compel the Controller to make the transfers of funds asked for. As Commissioner Parker was not at the headquarters, however, no meeting could be held.

Mr. Roosevelt made the following statement relative to the row with Controller Fitch:

For years the Police Commission has relied for the expenses covered by the contingent fund mainly upon transfers from unexpended balances of other accounts. Owing to the nature of the expenditures in the Police Department, it is impossible to state in advance exactly what the different expenditures in some of the different lines will be, and accordingly it has been the custom for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment always to appropriate for the contingency fund very much less money than was needed, trusting to make good the difference by the transfer of the unexpended balances of some of the other accounts.

Thus last year $30,000 was expended in this way, although the contingent fund consisted of but $11,000. The remaining $19,000 was transferred, with the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, including Controller Fitch, exactly in the manner we now ask to have done.

For the year previous the expenditures were about $25,000, and the same course was followed, and so it has been for many years.

The Police Board does not consider this plan good, and so, last Fall, when it was before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment with its estimates for this year's expenditures, we specifically requested the sum of $25,000 for the contingent fund, the request being made so as to avoid the necessity for asking for such transfers as those to which the Controller now objects.

The board refused our request. However, the Controller concurring in this refusal with the other members on the ground that it was better to continue the old system, which had been sanctioned both by the present Controller and his predecessors for the present board and for previous boards.

The Police Board greatly regretted this refusal, but, of course, had to submit, and had to continue to trust for funds to the old system of transfers, which the Controller had repeatedly sanctioned, and which he had insisted on continuing when he declined our request to find us a proper contingent fund outright.

Yet the Controller now turns around and refuses to permit the very course of action which his conduct, taken in opposition to our request, rendered necessary.

The animus of his action is shown very clearly by the legal opinion which he submitted, in which, to judge from what Corporation Counsel Scott says, a special stress is laid upon the iniquity of spending money to get evidence against keepers of disorderly houses and law-breaking liquor sellers. Of course, the Detective Bureau has got to spend money, or else the department must cease its warfare against certain kinds of crime and vice.

The course of the Controller has so far resulted in the temporary repudiation of the debts due to the most zealous and hard-working members of the force, who have spent their own money in endeavoring to enforce the laws impartially against the various kinds of criminals.

Of course, if the Controller's action is sustained, and we are left wholly without funds with which to wage war on law-breakers of the secretly vicious kind, why the city must suffer. But this is not all. We shall be unable to provide meals for prisoners.

We are now unable to repay Matrons the money they have spent in giving supper and breakfast to the lost children. We shall be unable to continue the telephone service or take any more photographs for the Rogues' Gallery, or to increase the numbers of the bicycle police.

Nor can we send out of town for prisoners, or even send telegrams in reference to them. And to all of this the Controller is willing to submit the city, for reasons which I suppose no disinterested man believes to be other than the desire to cripple Mayor Strong's administration and embarrass the Police Board, because it has honestly enforced the laws as it found them upon the statute book, and has refused to pay heed to merely political considerations in appointing, promoting, and removing men, and in the administration of the department intrusted to its care.

In answer to a question asked relative to the reported row at the meeting, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"The talk of a row between Mr. Fitch and myself I suppose arose from an evidently joking remark of Mr. Fitch about pistols for two, upon which somebody else said we would have to be bound over to keep the peace. There is nothing else in it, whatever.

"I have no personal quarrel with Mr. Fitch, but I have too deep a sense of my responsibility as President of the Police Board under Mayor Strong's administration to submit to any effort to cripple this department without protesting as strenuously as I am able.

"And as a self-respecting official I could all the less submit to this when the effort was seemingly made to prevent me by what amounted to sheer bullying from standing up for the needs of the department, and therefore for the needs of the city."

The Commissioner said the next action of the board would be to institute mandamus proceedings against the Controller.

CHOIR'S SINGING NOT APPRECIATED.

Was Said to be More Fit for a Theatre than a House of God.

There is no choir now in St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, at North Fifth Street and Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn. The singers, of whom there were five, resigned last week, and said they never would sing again for the congregation.

The cause of the choir's resignation was a remark which Trustee Frederick Stolde made to Trustee Charles Raape, and which Trustee Raape repeated to Trustee Theodore Dochterman as they were seated together during the morning service Sunday before last, while Miss Hattie Dochterman, a daughter of the Trustee, was singing a duet with Miss Bertha Loeffler, a daughter of the organist. Said Trustee Stolde to Trustee Raape:

"This singing is more fit for a theatre than for a house of God."

"Yes," said Trustee Raape.

"What did Stolde say?" asked Trustee Dochterman.

"He said," said Trustee Raape, "that the singing was more fit for a theatre than for a house of God."

"Oh!" said Trustee Dochterman, thoughtfully.

When Trustee Dochterman went home and joined his family at the dinner table, he said to his daughter:

"Mr. Stolde thinks your singing more fit for a theatre than for a house of God."

"He does, does he?" exclaimed Miss Dochterman. "Then, if that's the way I'm appreciated, I'll resign."

Miss Dochterman told the other members of the choir what Trustee Stolde had said, and one and all agreed it was time for them to sing elsewhere, and they resigned.

Trustee Raape yesterday said the church board would find another choir soon.

"I didn't care much for the singing," said Mrs. Raape, who agreed with her husband that the old choir would not be missed. "It wasn't good singing. They never sang together. First, one would sing, then two would sing, then the full choir. You never could tell what was coming. That's no way to sing. We want people who can sing in unison."

FAILURE OF AN EXPORT COMPANY.

Voluntary Dissolution Sought by the American Trading Society.

The American Trading Society, Limited, of 9 to 13 William Street, with a branch at New-Orleans, has gone into the hands of a receiver in proceedings brought by J. Wodisey Shepard, on behalf of Simon Fatman, Louis Ranger, and Julian Ranger, Directors, for the voluntary dissolution of the company, on the ground that it is insolvent. Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court appointed Charles C Leeds as receiver yesterday, with a bond of $150,000.

The company did a general export and commission business with all parts of the world in cotton, produce, merchandise, and machinery, but the principal part of the business was exporting cotton to Europe, chiefly to British spinners. It was stated yesterday that the business had become unprofitable, owing to the great risks, losses sustained, and heavy expenses.

The liabilities are $526,807, the nominal assets $701,845, and the net actual assets $242,329. Of the assets there are accounts due of $253,233, of which one-half are collectible. There are other assets amounting to $448,612, of which $332,900 are hypothecated, leaving an equity of $115,712. The principal assets besides accounts due are 1,911 bales of cotton, 5,000 acres of land in Texas, stocks and bonds of the Tennessee Central Railroad Company, St. Louis Avoyellas and Southwestern Railroad Company, International Cotton Press Company, McGregor Empire Compress Company, and Champion Cotton Press Company. Part of these assets are pledged for loans.

Among the creditors, some of whom are fully secured, are J. & W. Seligman & Co., $106,921; National Bank of North America, $79,600; Louis Ranger, $64,574; Hallgarten & Co., $58,734; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $44,813; Tudor Iron Works of St. Louis, $20,004; Louisiana National Bank of New-Orleans, $17,000; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $13,644; Finks & Weinlig of Bremen, $9,938; Van Riper & Co., $7,384; Richard Hobson & Co. of Liverpool, $6,503.

The company was incorporated in this State in September, 1885, with a capital stock of $200,000. Its officers are: President—Charles C. Cox; Vice President—Simon Fatman; Treasurer—Julian Ranger. The principal stockholders are Louis, Julian, and Rachel Ranger, Simon Fatman, and A. J. R. Landauer of Liverpool.

Mr. Chevalier Introduces Mr. West.

Mr. Alfred H. West, a pianist and composer, gave a recital in the Garrick Theatre yesterday afternoon. Admission was by invitation only, and the house was well filled, many actors and musicians being present. Mr. West is a friend, and in the matter of his American début a protegé, of Mr. Albert Chevalier. His programme yesterday was made up entirely of his own compositions, and as both composer and pianist he made an agreeable impression on the audience, which, however, was scarcely in a critical mood.

Logan Club in New Quarters.

The John A. Logan Club held its monthly meeting for the first time in its new headquarters, 325 East Tenth Street, last evening. President George Feltman was in the chair. Although the club was organized in January, it claims to be the leading Republican club of the Fourteenth Assembly District. The principal event of last evening was the enrollment of seven new members. There will be a house warming next week of the new clubrooms.

Croup is quickly relieved and whooping cough greatly helped and its duration shortened by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, the old family stand-by for coughs and colds, and all lung or throat affections.

The best family pill—JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE.—Adv.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

VALUE OF ACETYLENE GAS

ADDRESS BEFORE NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION.

Louis A. Ferguson Compares the New Illuminator with Others Commercially—Exposition Filled with Visitors—Stronger Current from Niagara Falls—Chauncey M. Depew and D. McFarlan Moore to Lecture on Electrical Questions.

The National Electrical Exposition in the Industrial Building was well attended yesterday, both by electrical men and the general public.

The interest during the day centred in the sessions of the National Electric Light Association and the addresses delivered by members on technical matters. The most important of these, from a public point of view, was a paper on "The Commercial Value of Acetylene Gas as an Illuminant," delivered by Louis A. Ferguson of the Chicago Edison Company.

Mr. Ferguson described a visit he made a year ago to Spray, N. C., where calcium carbide, from which acetylene gas is obtained, was being manufactured in considerable quantities by T. L. Willson and Major Morehead. The plant consisted of a Leffel waterwheel, which operated two general electric 120 kilowatt alternating dynamos. These gave a pressure of 1,000 volts, worked in parallel, and this pressure was reduced by transformers to 100 volts.

The electric furnaces in which the calcium carbide was made were each 3 feet square and 8 feet high. Current was supplied to them by copper cables capable of transmitting 1,000 amperes. The bottom of each furnace was a carbon plate, to which one of the poles was attached. The other pole was attached to six huge carbons, each 4 inches square and 36 inches long, weighing 35 pounds.

The material out of which the calcium carbide was made consisted of Pocahontas coke ground into fine powder and mixed with freshly slaked lime. Theoretically, 100 pounds of calcium carbide required 87½ pounds of lime and 56¼ pounds of carbon, which allowed 37½ pounds of the carbon to combine directly with the lime, while 18¾ pounds passed off up the chimney combined with oxygen as carbon monoxide.

A trial was made May 15, 1895, by Mr. Willson and Major Morehead, in the presence of Mr. Ferguson, to determine the cost of the manufacture of calcium carbide. There were 800 pounds of lime and 390 pounds of powdered coke taken for this experiment, making altogether 1,190 pounds of material. Of this quantity 180 pounds were unused, leaving 1,010 pounds delivered to the furnace. The test was continued for four hours, the quantity of current used being steady at 1,000 amperes and the pressure nearly constant at 100 volts.

Mr. Ferguson found the temperature of the electric furnace was from 3,500° to 4,000° centigrade, whereas the temperature of an ordinary smelting furnace is only from 1,200° to 1,500°. At the end of the four hours the weight of calcium carbide produced was 139 pounds, leaving unused 607 pounds. Counting 165 pounds of water used to slack the lime, it took 228 pounds of coke and lime to make 138 pounds of calcium carbide, thus showing an efficiency of 58.4 per cent.

Mr. Ferguson took up the methods of getting acetylene gas from calcium carbide by pouring water upon it. He said Prof. Crafts of the Boston Institute of Technology had calculated that, taking the heat of an incandescent electric light bulb as 1, the heat of burning acetylene gas was 3, while the heat of ordinary illuminating water gas was 9.

As to the question of cost of production concerning which so many contradictory statements have been made, Mr. Ferguson showed that 8.3 pounds of calcium carbide could be produced by one electric horse power in twenty-four hours. The carbons cost six cents a pound, lime cost $5 a ton, and coke $2.50 a ton. The cheapest electrical horse power in the world was that of Niagara at $28 for each horse power a year of 8,760 hours.

Labor would cost $45 a day, or $4.50 a ton, and the cost of packing $1 a ton, if barrels could be used for this purpose. The total cost by this estimate was $33.85 a ton for calcium carbide at Niagara Falls. But the plant would cost at least $25,000, on which the interest and 6 per cent. would be $1,500, and depreciation at 5 per cent. would amount to $1,250 a year, while taxes would be $10 on $1,000 and insurance $3 on $1,000. These items would add 84 cents to the cost of each ton of calcium carbide, while the lowest rate at which it could be shipped to New-York, Chicago, or Philadelphia would be $3 a ton, making a total cost in these cities of $37.69 a ton. Moreover, these figures would not apply to a new firm, with agencies and canvassers, but only to a large gas company or similar concern, which would not have to incur such expenses.

Comparing acetylene gas with ordinary water gas, as used in New-York, Mr. Ferguson found that a ton of calcium carbide would give 10,500 cubic feet of acetylene. But acetylene gas would give 240 candle power for each five cubic feet consumed, whereas five cubic feet of water gas would only give twenty-five candle power. Acetylene was, therefore, ten times as brilliant as water gas. Comparing candle power with candle power, Mr. Ferguson found ordinary water gas cost 30 cents a 1,000 cubic feet, and an equivalent illuminating quantity of acetylene at the figures previously given would cost 37 7-10 cents, or 20 per cent. more.

Mr. Ferguson discussed the use of acetylene gas in a liquefied form in iron cylinders only to condemn it. He pointed out that acetylene is useless for reinforcing water gas. He proved that it could not be made as a by-product of electric light stations, because the average cost of a horse power a year, in the best, largest, and most economically controlled electric light station is $65, which would bring up the cost of calcium carbide to $68.49 a ton.

Mr. Ferguson's paper was listened to with deep interest by the members of the National Electric Light Association. At its close, John I. Beggs moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Ferguson, and also offered a resolution providing that the paper be printed immediately and distributed among the members. Judge Armstrong seconded this motion, which was adopted by acclamation.

C. H. Wilmerding, President of the National Electric Light Association, read his annual address at the morning session. He spoke of recent discoveries in electricity, particularly the Röntgen rays, and the oscillator of Tesla, which is shortly expected to come into practical use, and which will show the direct conversion of steam into electricity by simple piston motion.

The exposition was filled with visitors in the late afternoon and evening.

The current from Niagara Falls was so much stronger last evening that it heated all the apparatus in the Edison electric kitchen, turned the turbines in the model Niagara and in the model Erie Canal, and also played the automatic Edison piano.

The current is taken from one of the five-thousand horse power two-phase Tesla generators belonging to the Niagara Falls Power Company. The current comes from the generator at a pressure of 2,000 volts, and passes to a rotary transformer, where it is changed from an alternating to a direct current of 500 volts pressure. It is then passed through another transformer, which changes it to 10 volts alternating, at which it comes 462 miles on a copper wire loaned by the Western Union Telegraph Company. It does its work and returns by a second copper wire to Niagara.

Many visitors to the exposition in the evening went to hear Max Osterberg's lecture on "The Röntgen Ray."

Dr Chauncey M. Depew has promised to deliver a lecture, on the occasion of the sending of a message around the world, on "Electricity Down to Date: Its Relation to Commercial and Industrial Enterprise and Its Future upon the Motive Power of the Country." This lecture will probably be delivered May 16.

D. McFarlan Moore will lecture this evening before the National Electric Association on "The Light of the Future." Visitors to the exposition will be admitted to the lecture.

LOAN SOCIETY'S SECOND SALE

Less Interest Manifested and Only Moderate Prices Obtained.

Less interest was shown in the second auction sale of unredeemed pledges of the Provident Loan Society at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms yesterday than at the first sale. Fewer women were present, and most of the buyers, apparently, bought on purely business principles.

The goods were announced as comprising "diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, opera glasses, musical, surgical, and mathematical instruments, firearms, &c." The et cetera ran all the way from "two yards of red cloth" to "a leather bag."

A silver set—coffee pot, cream pitcher and bowl—started lively bidding, and was sold for $25. More silver was sold, and then the bidders rested while black silk, white silk napkins, and red cloths were sold at prices ranging from 10 to 55 cents a yard.

Interest was revived as the jewelry and watches began to be sold, and a "gold hunting watch, split, quarter seconds," sold for $75. The name of Tiffany & Co. on an open-face gold watch helped to bring its price up to $39.

Diamonds and watches were always interesting, and a pair of solitaire diamond earrings jumped by two-dollar and five-dollar raises, and were sold for $102.50. The next lot, a Jules Jurgensen gold hunting-case watch, was sold for $91.

A lot down on the catalogue as "two pair gold garter clasps, ten pennyweights," was sold for $6.25.

The highest price of the day was paid for a pair of solitaire diamond earrings, which went for $130.

A five-stone diamond ring started a number of anxious purchasers. One in particular, a young woman, seemed desirous of buying the ring, and finally got it for $22.50.

The total of this the first half of the sale was $1,892.84.

The sale will be concluded to-day, beginning at 11 o'clock.

Work of the New-York Law School.

The catalogue of the New-York Law School for the present scholastic year has just been issued, and shows the total number of students in attendance to be 617. Recently an evening department has been established at Cooper Union, several additions have likewise been made to the force of instructors. Among these are George W. Schurman, a brother of President Schurman of Cornell University; Frederic R. Kellogg of the law firm of Dill, Seymour & Kellogg, and Edward F. Dwight, a nephew of Prof. Dwight. Among the lecturers are Prof. Woodrow Wilson of Princeton College, Charles E. Hughes, lately professor in Cornell University Law School, and William W. Goodrich of the admiralty bar of this city. The Commencement exercises will be held this year, June 11, at Carnegie Music Hall.

Charges Against Capt. Copeland.

Acting Inspector O'Keeffe of the First Inspection District yesterday preferred charges against Capt. Theron S. Copeland of the Union Market Station, and also against Roundsman John Kirzinger, and Policeman James J. Donnelly of his command, for failure to enforce the excise law. The charges grew out of the excise arrest made last Sunday in the saloon kept by William Fagan, brother of Police Sergt. Fagan, at 208 Avenue B, against which Policeman Rothgeber of President Roosevelt's office got evidence, and which place Mr. Roosevelt himself found frequently violating the law. The trial may be set for next week. The charges against Capt. Copeland will in all probability result in his retirement. It is believed that the Commissioners will consent to place him on the retired list in view of his long service. He has been a policeman since July 11, 1857, and a Captain since Aug. 3, 1863.

Sir Henry Irving's Farewell Bill.

Sir Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, and the London Lyceum Theatre Company will play their farewell bill at Daly's Theatre on Friday evening, May 15, and will sail for Europe the next day. It is not probable that they will return here for a long time. The bill was arranged yesterday, and is a very long one. "A Chapter from Don Quixote" will be presented, with Sir Henry Irving as Don Quixote; "Journeys End in Lovers Meeting," with Miss Terry as Lady Soupire, and "A Story of Waterloo," with Mr. Irving as Corporal Gregory Brewster. The performance will close with a recitation by Sir Henry of Thomas Hood's poem, "The Dream of Eugene Aram." The sale of seats for this farewell performance is already large.

Telephone Company's Directors.

The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company held its annual meeting for the election of Directors yesterday, at 18 Cortlandt Street. The old board was re-elected. It consists of Charles F. Cutler, Joseph P. Davis, Thomas T. Eckert, William A. Forbes, George J. Gould, Edward J. Hall, John E. Hudson, John Jameson, James Merribew, Charles A. Tinker, John Van Horne, William H. Wolverton, and John H. Cahill.

Official Locked Up in a Vault.

Stenographer Ormsby, noticing the large vault in the Jefferson Market Police Court ajar yesterday afternoon, closed it with a bang, unconsciously locking in Clerk Ormsby, who was busy filing papers. Ormsby shouted for ten minutes before Policeman Wooldridge, passing through the room, heard a muffled cry and went to the safe. The clerk was in a bad way for want of air.

IT MOVES IN THE BEST CIRCLES.—The Cleveland Swell Special Cycle.—Adv.

B. Altman & Co.

SAILOR, WALKING, AND OUTING HATS, IN CORRECT STYLES FOR SUMMER.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

ALL THE OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

Good Showing Made by the Germania Bank Report.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Germania Bank was held yesterday afternoon. The election resulted in the continuation of the officers and Directors in their respective positions, some of whom have been with the bank since it was established—in May, 1869.

The re-election of the following officers was unanimous: President—Edward C. Schaefer; Vice President—Henry W. Schmidt; Second Vice President—Charles A. King; Cashier—J. A. Morschhauser; Assistant Cashier—George F. Krapp; Directors—Edward C. Schaefer, Daniel Brubacher, John Rheinfrank, Conrad Stein, Henry W. Schmidt, Bernard Beinecke, Henry E. G. Luyties, Charles A. King, Gustav L. Jaeger, Otto M. Eidlitz, Frederick Folz, Louis P. Bach, George E. Mott, Oscar F. Zollikoffer, and Gustav Lindenmeyr.

The statement presented shows the institution to have resources of $5,108,413.68 and deposits of $4,249.51. Of the resources $2,758,354.25 is in the form of loans and discounts, $623,364.25 in bonds, and $785,925.45 in cash. Of the liabilities beyond the deposits, $200,000 is the capital stock, $600,000 the surplus fund, $48,922.17 undivided profits, and $10,000 dividend. The bank has paid since its organization in dividends to its stockholders, $382,000, and yesterday added $10,000, this being the fortieth dividend.

Over $100,000 has been paid for personal taxes on its stock since 1881. Since it began business it has made over $1,000,000 for the stockholders in dividends, surplus funds, and undivided profits.

The bank first occupied the premises at 185 Bowery, and moved to its present quarters, Bowery and Rivington Street, in 1878.

The Directors at yesterday's meeting resolved to erect a sixteen-story office and bank building on the lots, the dimensions of which are 52 by 104 feet. This building will be one of the first in that section of the city, and will be provided with the most modern improvements.

The first President of the institution was Christian Schwarzwaelder, who held the office until his death, until November, 1888. He was succeded by Marc Eidlitz, who also remained at the head until he died, in April, 1892. The present President, Edward C. Schaefer, is the third executive of the institution, and he yesterday entered upon his fifth consecutive term.

Mr. Schaefer has been with the bank since its organization, in 1869. He began as a clerk, and has gradually risen to the highest position in the institution. He is also President of the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, the oldest brewery in the city, and is prominent in many of the foremost local German philanthropic instutions, and is connected with some of the largest business concerns of New-York.

Henry W. Schmidt, the Vice President, is prominent in local business circles, as is also the Second Vice President, Charles A. King, who for many years was a prominent provision dealer. J. A. Morschhauser, the cashier, has been connected with the bank since it was opened, and was appointed cashier in 1880. George F. Krapp, was a junior clerk when the Germania Bank began business, and has since filled every position up to assistant cashier. The remainder of the force has undergone but little change from the outset, and most of those employed have been transacting the bank's business since its foundation, and have seen it grow from a small beginning to one of the largest State banks in New-York.

CARRIED OFF IN A FREIGHT CAR.

Experience of Boys Who Were Watching the Circus Parade.

Three Jersey boys, who went out Monday to see the circus parade, had an unpleasant experience, though the fact was not known until yesterday, when they returned from an involuntary trip to Easton, Penn. The boys are William Duff of 269 Whiton Street, Louis Oberle of 555 Grand Street, and Perry Allen of 253 Van Horn Street.

The route of the circus parade took it past the Lehigh Valley Railroad freight station, at Grand Street and Pacific Avenue. An empty freight car on a siding seemed to the boys to be an excellent reviewing stand, so they climbed into it. While the parade was passing and the boys were so absorbed that they had no eyes for anything else. An engine backed down to pick up the car they occupied. The jolt shut the door of the car. It closed with a snap lock and the boys were prisoners.

They yelled lustily and kicked at their prison door, but they were not heard. The whistle and bell of the locomotive, and the yells of delight emitted by the crowd enjoying the parade, drowned their cries, and they were whirled to the freight yard, where their car was shunted into a train that was being made up, and fifteen minutes later they were on their way to Easton.

When the train stopped the boys kicked and yelled again. This time they were fortunate enough to be heard. They were provided with a home for the night, and the station agent sent telegrams to their parents. Young Duff's father went to Easton by the night train and brought them back yesterday.

The boys say they have had circus enough to last them all their lives.

Townsend Charged with Homicide.

Halstead Townsend of 258 West Twelfth Street, who assaulted his wife Elizabeth, April 30, in their home, and beat her so badly that she was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, while he himself was held to await the result of her injuries in Jefferson Market Prison, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of homicide, as Mrs. Townsend died at noon in the hospital.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BAY-WINDOW ARRANGEMENTS.

In a country house with many bay windows, all sorts of delightful retreats and cozy corners are possible.

One of our newest schemes for the parlor bay is to treat it in lighter tints than the main room. Our odd tables and old-fashioned spindle-legged divans with cane seats—enameled in the tint that will be most harmonious—furnish it charmingly. Draperies are used as partial screens.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Sale in

Oriental Department.

Fine Turkish and Persian Carpets,

(Sizes 9x12 to 12x16 ft.,)

$40 to $85.

The above are less than cost of importation.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Rev. A. F. Schauffler, Vice President New-York City Missions, will deliver a lecture on his travels in "Egypt and Palestine," illustrated by stereopticon views, to Sunday school teachers and church workers of North New-York, embracing fifty churches and schools, to-morrow, at 8:15 P. M., in the chapel of Bethany Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, east of Willis Avenue, under the auspices of the Sunday School Association of the church.

—The Artist-Artisan Institute, 140 West Twenty-third Street, will hold its eighth annual Spring exhibition of pupils' work on Friday and Saturday of this week, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. All interested in art education will be welcome. With this exhibition will be shown designs from Mrs. Cory's School of Applied Art, now associated with the institute, Hopkinson Smith's drawings for "Venice of To-day," and a number of posters.

—Two children who describe themselves as James O'Brien, eight years old, and Maggie Harrick, six years old, are in the care of Matron Travers at Police Headquarters. They were found late Monday night in front of 83 Monroe Street. The boy says that the little girl is his sister and that they live at 83 Monroe Street, but the police say that no one knows them there.

—The annual meeting of the Jewelers' Security Alliance was held at 170 Broadway yesterday. The following officers were elected: President, J. B. Bowden; First Vice President, Henry Hayes; Second Vice President, David Untermeyer; Third Vice President, N. H. White; Treasurer, Bernard Karsch; Secretary, George H. Hodenpyl.

—At Proctor's Pleasure Palace a twenty-five-cent admission has been adopted for the Summer months, which will entitle the ticket holder to admission to the grand auditorium, the Garden of Palms, the roof garden and the German Concert Hall. Bicycles will be checked free.

—The Anglo-American Telegraph Company has received the following advices from Berne, Switzerland: "Communications with Bushire, India, and the far East is interrupted via Indo. The Amazon cable is interrupted beyond Monte Alegre."

—The Rev. A. W. Mann, general missionary in charge of deaf-mute mission work in the middle Western States, will take part in the service at St. Ann's Church, West Eleventh Street, next Sunday, at 3 P. M.

—Mamie Braverman swallowed carbolic acid, with suicidal intent, yesterday, at 130 Forsyth Street, where she and her husband kept a small restaurant. The woman died later at Gouverneur Hospital.

—The sale of seats and boxes for the opening performance of Fregoli, at the Olympia Music Hall next Monday night, indicates that a large crowd will be present on the occasion.

—Mrs. William Frederick King of East Sixty-first Street, returned from Bermuda on the steamer Trinidad Saturday last.

Long Island.

—Arthur Mahew, the negro who killed Stephen Powell in Hempstead on March 7, was yesterday sentenced to death. John Wayne, his accomplice, was sentenced to fifteen years in Sing Sing Prison. Matthew Gray, the Willet's Point soldier who killed Patrick Shea in Whitestone on Oct. 13, 1895, during a brawl, was sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for seven years and eight months.

—The Richmond Hill Trustees held a meeting on Monday night and decided that before spending $10,000 in improving the town they would put he matter before the people and have a vote on the subject. The Trustees are going to issue $50,000 worth of bonds to have more streets macadamized, as they say it will be years before Greater New-York does anything for the village.

—Charles M. Marshall, a resident of Stony Brook, died suddenly last night while driving to his home.

Yonkers.

—In the cases of Stephen Warhole, John McPhillips, and Patrick Walsh, who had been held for the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of violating the new liquor law, the Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the charge on the ground that they were acting under their old licenses, which had not expired, and which did not require them to expose their barrooms on Sundays.

—Preparations are being made to celebrate the Rev. Charles R. Corley's silver jubilee, or the rounding out of his twenty-five years as rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. It will occur June 3, on which day the fine new clock in the steeple will strike 9 for the first time, the hour at which Father Corley was ordained.

—The estate of William H. Anderson has sold the property at 32 Dock Street, 25 by 60 feet, to John D. Hargreaves, for $5,500.

New-Rochelle.

—Among the passengers on the public coach Enterprise, which went in commission Monday, on its first trip from Rye Depot office to Rye Lake and return, were W. H. Catlin, Miss Catlin, Dr. Samuel Hall, the Rev. Dr. G. W. Knox, Mrs. J. Wilkins, Mrs. Blake, and Mrs. Noyes. The coach was tooled by George R. Read. The entire coach was engaged yesterday afternoon by J. J. Riker.

—The citizens of the village of Mamaroneck held a caucus last evening, and nominated the following candidates for the coming village election, May 18: President—Thomas L. Rushmore; Treasurer—Reuben G. Brewer; Collector—John C. Kane; Trustees—George Burger, Theodore Van Amringe, and Walter Leonard.

—The Board of Village Trustees on Monday evening laid on the table the application of the Westchester Electric Railroad Company for a franchise along Wingate Avenue. Determined opposition was shown to having the franchise granted on the part of one or two property owners in Wingate Avenue.

—The following have been elected officers of the Mount Vernon Board of Trade: President—Thomas A. Fletcher; First Vice President—Herbert D. Jennings; Second Vice President—Daniel W. Whitmore; Secretary—Edwin B. Maynard; Treasurer—Eugene L. Field.

—The annual report of the Woman's Missionary Association of Trinity Church shows the association to have expended last year $162.37, and to have sent away boxes of clothing and supplies valued at $530.

—The Lawton estate, Centre Avenue and Huguenot Street, will be sold at auction on May 16. This estate includes the old Guion house, one of the oldest buildings in the village.

—The contract for constructing a guard house and ordnance store house on David's Island was awarded on Monday to John Sheehan of this village.

—The Board of Village Trustees has awarded the contract for supplying 2,000 cubic yards of bluestone to Carpenter Brothers of Port Chester.

—Harvey Hall, William H. Parsons, William H. Catlin, and Mr. and Mrs. Preston Hicks have opened their country houses in Rye.

—Five members of the Board of Village Trustees will visit Bridgeport, Conn., on May 25, to inspect a gas plant there.

—The annual dinner of the Mount Vernon Board of Trade will be eaten to-morrow evening in Lincoln Hall.

Westchester County.

—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the village of White Plains Monday night there was a heated debate on the question of the new charter, which has been passed by the Legislature and is awaiting the signature of the Governor. An attempt to

Wednesday
May 6-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

FIRE BOARD DIFFERENCES

COMMISSIONERS LA GRANGE AND FORD MAY HAVE TO RESIGN.

Mayor Strong Said to Have Decided in Favor of Mr. Sheffield—Charges May Be Preferred—President La Grange's Career as Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint and the Scandal as to Fraudulent Bills Recalled.

Differences long continued in the Board of Fire Commissioners have apparently exhausted Mayor Strong's patience. It was reported yesterday that he had determined to ask for the resignation of President La Grange and Commissioner Ford.

Mayor Strong has looked into the causes of the hopeless division in the board and is said to have decided that Commissioner Sheffield has been right in standing out against his two associates.

It is understood that, should the two Commissioners refuse to resign, the Mayor will prefer charges against them with a view to their removal. He is said to have gathered enough material for this purpose by investigating President La Grange's administration.

He has also had Gen. La Grange's record as Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint brought to his attention.

Gen. La Grange took charge of the mint in 1869. He resigned in 1877 after charges of dishonesty against him had been investigated by a commission.

The charges were brought by George M. Pinney, and were to the effect that Gen. La Grange had sold material belonging to the mint and had kept the proceeds, to the extent of $5,000; that he had approved accounts for material not delivered, and by false vouchers had defrauded the Government out of $10,000. Pinney offered proof of his charges. As some of the proof rested on his own testimony and he had admitted having been an accomplice, the commission accepted it cautiously. The following is an extract from the commission's report:

According to the testimony of Mr. Pinney, the plan adopted by the Superintendent to defraud the Government was to have bills for supplies made out and collected, covering a greater amount of merchandise and fuel than was delivered, the sellers being informed that the object of the transaction was to enable a transfer of funds to be made from the appropriation out of which supplies are paid for to that out of which the expenses of labor are defrayed, the former being alleged at the time to be in excess of the requirements of the year, and the latter insufficient; and at the time of the payment of these bills, or soon after, the amounts covering the fictitious items in the bills were handed to Mr. Pinney by the sellers, and by him delivered to Superintendent LaGrange, Pinney receiving from LaGrange a portion of the funds.

Pinney further said that he made one sale of zinc and one of borax, for which he collected the money and delivered it to LaGrange, and which he believed had never been paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Gen. LaGrange made a full denial and said he had no knowledge of the transactions until about the time of the appointment of the commission, except of the sale of zinc, which came to his knowledge at the time of the Pollock investigation in November, 1873.

"The commission cited the testimony of Charles N. Felton, a former United States Sub-Treasurer, that Gen. LaGrange's attention was called to Pinney's irregularities as early as May, 1872.

"'It was the duty of the Superintendent,' the report said, 'to protect the interests of the Government at all times, and to exercise the utmost vigilance over his subordinates, and especially in respect to the disbursement of the public funds. This, it appears very plainly, he did not do, and he is therefore morally responsible for these frauds upon the Treasury. He is also legally responsible for such sums as the testimony establishes as having been paid by the sellers to Mr. Pinney for undelivered supplies, and for the sales of old materials not accounted for.'"

A list was attached showing liabilities of $6,675.70 for sales of old materials and for goods not delivered.

The commission also took evidence on a charge that Gen. LaGrange had sold 2,000 pounds of copper belonging to the Mint and had not paid the proceeds into the Treasury. This charge was not sustained, because of a flaw in the proof. Other similar transactions were also reported. In consequence of the report Gen. LaGrange gave up his office.

It is intimated that the report may be unearthed for use, should a refusal to resign make it necessary to press charges at this time.

FORTY-ONE BILLS EACH DAY.

The Rate at Which the Governor Must Deal with Legislative Acts.

ALBANY, May 5.—The Governor to-day figured a little on the bills which he has to consider, and the time which he will have in which to act upon them.

The list and classification of the 700 acts will not be completed before Friday. This will leave twenty-one days, from which must be taken three Sundays and Memorial Day, leaving seventeen working days. Thus the Governor will have to dispose of forty-one bills a day on an average, in order to clean up the legacy of the Legislature.

Included in the bills before him are fifty-five for the payment of the employes along the canals last season, who were appointed by Superintendent Aldridge in violation of the civil service law. These will be considered as one act.

CLAIMS JOHN STETSON'S ESTATE.

Ada Richmond Says She Was Married to the Late Manager.

The death of Mrs. John Stetson, formerly Miss Kate Stokes, the circus rider and actress, may result in other complications as to the disposal of the late theatrical manager's property, in addition to those caused by failure to find a will.

Ada Richmond, formerly a prominent figure in theatrical circles, has set up a claim on the ground that she was the second wife of Mr. Stetson, from whom she says she separated on account of ill treatment. Miss Richmond says she became acquainted with the late manager when he had charge of the Howard Athenaeum in Boston, in 1871.

"I applied for a position in his company and was engaged," she said yesterday. "Later he asked me to marry him and I declined, as I was only fourteen years of age, and he a man of forty. Finally he persuaded me, by saying he would put me on the road with a company and all that sort of thing, and being young and easily flattered, I agreed to marry him. We went to Providence and were married by a minister, and I have the marriage certificate in my trunk to prove it. There were no witnesses."

After the marriage Miss Richmond said they returned to Boston, where a wedding supper was given to a number of theatrical friends, among whom were Harrigan and Hart and Gus Williams.

Mr. Stetson's first wife was a Miss Lane, who is now said to be living on the outskirts of Boston. She was divorced from Mr. Stetson, but intends, it is said, to put in a claim to the estate.

John B. Doris, who married Emma Stokes, the last Mrs. Stetson's sister, has gone to Boston to attend the funeral of his sister-in-law. It is asserted that he will institute proceedings to secure John Stetson's estate for his wife and her sister Belle, as the heirs of Mrs. Stetson.

Miss Richmond says she does not intend to claim a cent of the money personally, and has only asserted her claim because of certain stories, and because she is in sympathy with Mr. Stetson's old father, who lives in Charlestown. She says he has been neglected and should get the money.

A. H. Hummel, who for years had charge of Mr. Stetson's legal business, and who also knows Miss Richmond, said yesterday that her announcement of the marriage to Mr. Stetson was news to him. He knew the manager had fallen in love with the young girl, but did not know he had married her.

A BAD SHOWING FOR HILDRETH.

The State Ends Its Case with Strong Evidence Against the Accused.

ROME, N. Y., May 5.—The State to-day rested its case in the trial of young Hildreth for train wrecking. It is expected the case will go to the jury Saturday.

The evidence to-day was very damaging to the cause of the defense. William J. Dempsey, a railroad detective, said he visited Hildreth's room the morning after the wreck and found a wet coat there. At the police station Hildreth said he expected to get money from the dead after the wreck.

Joseph Wilkes testified that Nov. 7, in company with Plato and Harry Hibbard, he went to Hildreth's room and played cards. On the 8th Plato, Hildreth, Hibbard, and Wilkes went to Utica together on a freight train. They were put off one train and boarded another. In Utica they drank ale and smoked cigarettes at Hildreth's expense. They came back to Rome in a cattle car the same day. Wilkes sat down in a corner of the car and the others stood some distance away from him. Hildreth called him over to them and asked him if he wanted to make some money. He said he did not mind. Hildreth said they were going to ditch a train the next night at Green's Corners. He displayed a revolver and said: "This is what we are going to do it with." He said the passengers would all be killed and they would get the money. "Perhaps we'll get $100,000," he said. "Are you with us?" Hildreth asked him. He replied. "All right."

That afternoon he was in Hildreth's room again. Hildreth opened a drawer and showed him three or four revolvers and said: "These are what we are going to do it with." Wilkes said he never had any intention of joining the wreckers. Lawyer Sayles put Wilkes through a severe cross-examination, but failed to shake his direct testimony, which was very damaging to the defendant.

This closed the case for the State, and an adjournment was taken till to-morrow morning.

PAYMASTER WEBSTER'S RECALL.

Officials of the Navy Department Know Nothing About It.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—At the Navy Department the officials say they know nothing of the reported call of Passed Assistant Paymaster E. B. Webster, who reached San Francisco from China last night, for the alleged purpose of answering a charge that he has not satisfactorily accounted for $2,500 given him as surety by a Mrs. Tobin for her son, who was appointed Mr. Webster's clerk, and has since left the service.

Some time ago Mr. Webster was tried by a court-martial on allegations affecting his efficiency as an officer, and was sentenced to confinement within the limits of his ship, the gunboat Yorktown, for three months. Rear Admiral McNair, commanding the Asiatic station, disapproved the sentence, and gave Mr. Webster his liberty.

It is stated at the department that Mr. Webster recently exchanged to the Concord, on which vessel he served in San Francisco.

TO DISPOSE OF GARBAGE

ANOTHER HITCH IN CLOSING CONTRACTS FOR THE WORK.

Col. Waring Points Out How the City Can Make Money by Awarding Trimming Privilege to Mr. Tate—Merz Company Will Sue the City, Its Lawyer Saying Its Bid Was Practically Accepted—Must Await Result of This Action.

An important chapter was added yesterday to the long history of the effort to secure final disposition of garbage and general refuse by some other method than by dumping at sea. When the Board of Estimate and Apportionment met, Commissioner Waring of the Street Cleaning Department made his report on the bids recently received.

He favored accepting the bid of the New-York Sanitary Utilization Company, which offered to do the work of disposing of the garbage for $89,990 a year.

Perhaps the most important thing that was brought out at the meeting, was the proposition made by Contractor Herbert Tate to pay the city $245,000 for the scow-trimming privilege. This would indicate that Col. Waring was right some months ago when he put forward the claim that the final disposition of the city's refuse could be made a source of profit instead of an outlay to the city. Col. Waring's report to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was as follows:

I beg herewith to report my action concerning the bids for the disposal of garbage, and for the disposal of garbage, ashes, street sweepings, and refuse, received and opened April 27, 1896. No bid was received for the disposal of ashes, refuse, and street sweepings.

The garbage bids received were:

Merz Universal Extractor and Construction Company	$144,000
New-York Sanitary Utilization Company	89,990
Edward Duffy	60,000

The general bids were:

Z. F. Magill	305,000
Garbage and Refuse Company	240,625

A very careful study of the subject shows that after the removal of garbage and refuse, the yearly output of ashes and street sweepings amounts to 1,928,000 cubic yards. (Daily average, 5,280 yards.)

This material can be put in place at Riker's Island at $136,888 per annum. It will make from fifty to sixty acres of land. I have the following letter from Herbert Tate:

"As a result of the experiment in the collection of paper and other salable refuse carried on by me under your direction since June 15, 1895, I am prepared to pay to the City of New-York $245,000 per annum for the privilege of picking over the rubbish of the city, aside from garbage, ashes, and street sweepings, so far as it is practicable to make a separation.

"In my judgment, the unsalable residuum can be turned to profitable account in the production of steam. The bones and fat contained in the garbage, which are now collected during the trimming of the scows, are sold by the contractor for about $50,000 per year."

Mr. Tate has since informed me that further investigation has satisfied him that the amount offered is by no means too high; also, that the bones and fat are sold for over $52,000.

In view of the above, I reject both bids for general disposal.

The Edward Duffy bid is, substantially, the same as the Alexander Orr Bradley bid of March 26, 1896, and is rejected for the reasons set forth in my communication on the subject of April 6, 1896. The next lowest bid, that of the New-York Sanitary Utilization Company, $89,990, after having been subjected to the closest and most careful scrutiny, is accepted as, in my judgment, calculated to secure the efficient performance of the work in view. The Merz Universal Extractor and Construction Company's bid is rejected only because of its larger amount. To summarize the case, in view of the above and of antecedent conditions, I would say:

The amount appropriated for final disposition for the year is	$375,000
The expenditure under this head can be reduced materially, but not completely, during the remainder of the year.	
After the new arrangement is in full working order the result will be as follows:	
The disposal of garbage will cost	$89,990
The disposal of ashes and street sweepings will cost	136,888
Total cost	$226,878
As against this, the city will receive, if Mr. Tate's proposition is accepted	$245,000
Making a surplus of receipt over cost of	18,122
It would seem reasonable to place the value of land at Riker's Island at $8,000 per acre, at which the land recovered would be worth more than	$150,000

Respectfully submitted,
GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.,
Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

After this report was made Elihu Root, acting for the Merz Company, notified the board that he would bring suit against the city if the contract was not awarded to his clients. He pointed out that at the last bidding Col. Waring had accepted the bid of the Merz Company, and referred it to the Board of Estimate for approval. Mr. Root said that was a legal acceptance of the bid of the company, and if the contract was not closed the city would be held liable for damages.

Mr. Root claimed that the Merz Company's method was superior to the Sanitary Company's method. He asked Col. Waring if the Merz system was not the best.

"Not at the price," said Col. Waring.

"But is it not the best?" asked Mr. Root.

Col. Waring did not answer the question.

Mayor Strong asked Mr. Root when he proposed to bring the mandamus proceeding to enforce the Merz contract, and he said he would do so to-day. The board then laid over the whole subject pending the result of the mandamus proceedings.

Orthographic Union to Meet.

The first annual meeting of the Orthographic Union will be held Monday evening, May 25, at 8 o'clock, in the New-York University Building, Washington Square. The election of officers will be held at this meeting, and other important business will be transacted.

TO CARRY A HAMMOND PETITION.

Fletcher Webster Jewell Will Start for Africa Saturday.

Fletcher Webster Jewell, who secured the signatures of 350 members of Congress to a petition for clemency for John Hays Hammond, the American sentenced to death for treason to the Transvaal Government, is in the city. Mr. Jewell is an American, but has lived in Johannesburg three years, and is a personal friend of Mr. Hammond.

Mr. Jewell will start for the Transvaal Saturday, and will take the petition with him.

"I am a Transvaal man through and through," Mr. Jewell said yesterday, "but I naturally feel a great deal of sympathy for my countrymen in prison. They are suffering because they got in with a bad crowd, and were misled. They got into the revolutionary schemes too deeply to withdraw without the imputation of being traitors and cowards.

"It is possible that decisive action will have been taken when I reach Johannesburg, but I shall present the petition to the President, unless the prisoners have been liberated.

"To obtain any concession from the Boer Government it must be dealt with fairly and respectfully. Nothing can be gained by dealing through the English officials. The Boers hate the English, but they favor Americans. Hammond has done great work in the gold fields, and was one of the popular men in the Transvaal, but he was fearfully misled. He was anxious for reform, but should have waited for reforms obtained under the Boer Government.

"Cecil Rhodes and Jameson were anxious to annex the Transvaal to the British possessions. The only ones in Johannesburg who were fully cognizant of these plans were Col. Rhodes, Lionel L. Phillips, Charles Leonard, and George Farra, but the Americans, when they finally obtained knowledge of the real object of the rising, refused to join in it.

"I believe the imprisoned Americans will be freed soon. They may be excluded from the territory as a punishment, but I do not think that this course will be taken with Hammond, as he is too valuable a man for the development of the mining resources of the country."

SENT THEIR VOUCHERS TOO SOON.

Pensioners Were Not Thoroughly Advised as to the New Law.

By an act of Congress approved March 23 personal payments of pensions at the agencies are no longer allowed. Instead, a voucher is mailed to each pensioner, and he must go before a notary, have it executed, and send it back to the agent. A pension check will then be sent by mail to each pensioner.

The object of this act, it is supposed, is to protect the pensioner from saloon keepers in the neighborhood of the agencies, many of whom make a regular business of cashing pension checks, and sometimes at exorbitant rates.

The first payments under the new law, which were due Monday, were confused by an oversight in making the announcement of the change. No mention was made of the fact that vouchers were not good if certified to before May 4. A number of those entitled to checks swore to their vouchers several days ago, and mailed them to the agent.

To their surprise they got them back a few days later marked in red ink, "Invalid, certified before May 4." With this notice came a new set of vouchers, and the pensioner was obliged to again hunt up a notary and spend another quarter of a dollar.

ACCUSED HER FATHER OF MURDER.

Dramatic Scene at the Burial of Mrs. Sheldon at Brutus, N. Y.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 5.—As the body of Mrs. Eva R. Sheldon, who was supposed to have committed suicide Thursday last, was being lowered into its last resting place at Brutus, the solemnity of the occasion was broken by a shriek from her daughter, who exclaimed, pointing to her father, Frank Sheldon:

"You shot her, you old devil, you know you did."

The father bore the words, fairly hissed at him, without a quiver, and never flinched.

The daughter was on the point of renewing her abuse, when cool heads gathered about and led her, half hysterical, away from the presence of her father.

Sheldon returned home late in the evening, but found only the eldest son, Guy, awaiting him. The other three children had gone to the house of an uncle.

Horses Going to Austria.

Collector Kilbreth received, at the Custom House, yesterday, from the Treasury Department, copy of a circular transmitted to Washington by the Austrian authorities, regarding the importation of horses into Austria. A large number of American horses are sent to Austria, through German ports, every year, and much trouble has been caused by reason of ignorance of the Austrian Customs regulations on the part of the American shippers. The Austrian authorities are desirous of disseminating the information that each horse imported into that country must be accompanied by a health certificate from its place of abode prior to departure from the country of exportation.

Will Extradite Belmont Swindler.

Assistant District Attorney McManus yesterday prepared extradition papers in the case of the Spaniard who swindled August Belmont & Co. of $24,000, a month ago, in the name of Manuel Gonzalez Mondoza. He is under arrest in Havana, Cuba. The papers will be sent to Albany for the Governor's signature to-day. It is probable that Central Office detectives will be sent to Cuba for the man in a day or two.

FOUR BURNED TO DEATH

KEROSENE WAS USED TO START A FIRE IN A GAS STOVE.

When a Match Was Applied to the Gas There Was an Explosion—Mrs. Cohen's Dress Ignited—She Caught Up Her Children and Ran to Her Sister, Who, with Her Children, Was Also Burned—Brooklyn Policeman's Brutality.

Two women and two children who lived at Bushwick and Johnson Avenues, Brooklyn, lost their lives yesterday morning in a fire which was caused by one of the women igniting the gas in a gas stove, over which she had ignorantly thrown a quantity of kerosene oil. Two other children were injured and may die.

The Dead.

The dead are:
COHEN, MRS. REBECCA.
COHEN, KARL, fourteen months old.
PASTANACK, MRS. ESTHER.
PASTANACK, SOLOMON, eight years old.

The Injured.

The injured are:
COHEN, SOLOMON, three years old.
KUSCHAW, ISAAC, thirty-three years old, wounded in his head.
PASTANACK, ROSIE, two years old.

The Cohens and Pastanacks occupied neighboring flats on the third floor of the Berbert apartment house, Bushwick and Johnson Avenues. Mrs. Cohen and Mrs. Pastanack were sisters. Mrs. Cohen's husband is a peddler, and is supposed to be in New-Jersey. She recently bought a gas stove, which she thought required kerosene as well as gas to be effective, and yesterday morning she wanted to use it. Not having any kerosene, she sent her seven-year-old daughter Annie to borrow some from Mrs. Pastanack, who loaned her a demijohn of the oil. She then poured the oil over the stove, turned on the gas, and lit it.

There was instantly an explosion, and Mrs. Cohen, who was stooping over the stove, was enveloped in a flash of fire. Her clothing ignited and her entire body was ablaze. Terrified, she caught up two of her youngest children, Karl and Solomon, and in a moment their clothing too was on fire, and the three were screaming with agony. Mrs. Cohen was frantic, and ran, clasping her children, to her sister's rooms across the corridor. Mrs. Pastanach attempted to extinguish the flames, and in her efforts her clothing was ignited. Then she lost her presence of mind and did precisely the thing Mrs. Cohen had done. She caught two of her children, Esther and Rosie, in her arms and ran with them through the hall, but near her bedroom door she was overcome, and, seating herself upon a chair, remained there and died. The children crawled into the kitchen.

Mrs. Cohen meanwhile had rushed down stairs to the apartments of Jacob Richig, where she threw herself upon a bed. Mrs. Richig promptly realized the situation, and hurried her own children out of the building.

About the same time Isaac Kuschaw of 507 Bushwick Avenue ran into the house. He rushed into Mrs. Cohen's apartments with a bucket of water and dashed it over the burning gas stove and furniture. It struck a hot soda-water siphon, which exploded, and the glass flew in pieces about the room, striking Kuschaw over his right eye and cutting him severely. Kuschaw remained there and threw blankets over the Cohen children and tried to alleviate their sufferings.

The firemen soon arrived, and in a few minutes extinguished the fire. They promptly turned their attention to the injured, and sent to St. Catharine's Hospital for ambulances. Mrs. Pastanach was dead, but Mrs. Cohen was still alive. The firemen carried her to an ambulance and she was hurried to the hospital, but died just as she reached that institution. The children were also taken to the hospital, where Karl Cohen died within an hour after his arrival. Solomon Pastanach died early in the afternoon. The condition of the other children is critical.

Mrs. Pastanach's body was taken to the Bushwick Avenue Police Station, and was placed in an adjoining stable.

The women had a sister, Mrs. Rachel Weinberg of 92 Moore Street, who heard of the fire, but did not know who had been killed. She went to the police station, where she saw Annie Cohen in tears.

"Annie," she asked, "where is your mother?"

With blunt brutality, the Police Sergeant in charge answered:

"Your sisters are both dead; one is out there in the stable."

Mrs. Weinberg screamed and sank to the floor in a faint.

The Sergeant calmly continued posting up his blotter.

Police Inspector John Brennan, who was present, tried to soothe Mrs. Weinberg, and led her to the stable, where she fainted again when she saw her sister's charred body. She said her family had always been beset with misfortune.

An attempt will be made to communicate with the husbands of the dead women. Mr. Pastanach is in Connecticut.

Efforts for Myrtle Hoey's Release.

Justice Truax in the Supreme Court granted a motion of William F. Howe to traverse the return made in the case of Myrtle Hoey, who was sentenced by City Magistrate Mott to the workhouse for five days for soliciting. The matter will come up again to-day, the woman being remanded in the meantime to the custody of Mr. Howe. J. Forbes Hennessy, who opposed the motion, said the woman had been given a hearing and had pleaded guilty. Mr. Howe denied that she had been heard or had pleaded guilty.

PRESIDENT CLARKE DEFEATED.

New-Rochelle's Trustees Did Not Confirm His Appointees.

NEW-ROCHELLE, May 5.—The first meeting of the new Board of Village Trustees was held last evening. The board divided itself evenly in two factions. The five Republican members supported the appointments made by the President and the five Democratic members voted against the President's appointments. President Clarke named Clarence S. Haskell for Superintendent of Public Works. The vote on confirming the appointment was a tie, thus defeating the President's appointment. Peter Donnelly, the present Superintendent, will retain the office.

President Clarke accused the board of showing a partisan spirit in refusing to confirm his appointments. The discussion became personal between President Clarke and Trustee H. A. Quackenbush, who was elected by Democratic and Republican votes. Each accused the other of bad faith. President Clarke named C. H. & J. A. Young & Terry for Counsel to the Corporation to take the place of M. J. Tierney, who now holds the office. The board again divided evenly on the question of confirming the appointment.

President Clarke appointed Charles H. Coe Village Clerk. Mr. Coe has been Village Clerk a year. He is a Democrat. The five Republican members of the Board of Trustees voted to confirm his appointment, while the five Democratic members voted against it. As Mr. Coe was already in the office, his position is not affected.

A new Board of Health was elected. Five of the candidates received a majority vote. President Clarke cast the deciding vote for two other candidates. The members of the new Board of Health are Dr. Henry D. Noyes, Dr. D. J. Roberts, C. W. Harmon, August Seitz, Ulric Griffin, E. B. Pinckney, and W. H. Matthews.

PAWNED HIS COAT FOR THE FEE.

Bowen Had to Pay Dr. Tilton for Proof of Mrs. Bowen's Death.

John W. Bowen, a colored man, pawned his coat to procure $5, which he paid to Dr. Benjamin Tilton, a senior assistant on the house staff of the New-York Hospital, for attesting proofs of Bowen's wife's death.

The proofs were necessary to establish a claim for $135 against the Workingman's Co-operative Association of the United Insurance League of New-York. The facts as to the payment of the fee to Dr. Tilton were brought out in the suit to recover the money before Civil Justice Stiner.

The Superintendent of the New-York Hospital, George P. Ludlam, declined, yesterday, to permit a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES to see or question Dr. Tilton. Mr. Ludlam said Dr. Tilton was authorized by the regulations of the hospital to receive such fees, and that only the Executive Committee could abolish the privilege. Such fees have always been the perquisite of hospital physicians, Coroner's physicians, and others.

Whether Dr. Tilton knew that Bowen had to pawn his coat to pay the fee was, Mr. Ludlam said, immaterial.

Merritt Trimble, President of the Society of the New-York Hospital, said he only knew of the case through the newspapers. He declined to express an opinion, and did not care to discuss the possibility of the Executive Committee taking action.

BRIDGES IN ANNEXED DISTRICT.

Bills Approved by the Mayor—To Exempt Church Property.

Mayor Strong yesterday gave public hearings on several bills recently passed by the Legislature. The first was that reimbursing firemen in cases where their clothing is destroyed by reason of their service at fires. President La Grange opposed the bill, saying that it was merely another way of the men securing an advance of salary. The Mayor withheld action on the bill.

He approved two bills providing for bridges in the annexed district, one costing $30,000 over the Mott Haven Canal at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and another authorizing the erection of a one-hundred-thousand-dollar bridge over the Bronx River at Westchester Avenue. There was no opposition to these bills.

Another bill approved was that exempting church property in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards from assessments for public improvements during the next three years. Senator Guy and Assemblyman Butts spoke in favor of the bill.

The bill has been amended since it was sent back to the Legislature two months ago in order that it should be made specific.

FOR GOOD CITY GOVERNMENT.

The National Conference to Open at Baltimore To-day.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—Delegates representing reform associations in Southern, Northern, Western, and Eastern cities began to arrive here to-day to participate in the second annual meeting of the National Municipal League, and fourth National conference for good city government, which will open to-morrow at Music Hall.

The sessions will continue until Friday evening. They will be presided over by President James C. Carter, the New-York lawyer. Well-known men in political, professional, and business circles will make addresses, many of them with the view of demonstrating that the movement for political purity in American cities is a National one.

The programme for the visitors does not, however, confine them to strict rehearsals of the evils and benefits of municipal governments, but will be interspersed with a garden party, luncheons, and a banquet. The business sessions will begin to-morrow afternoon.

ATTACKS AINSWORTH LAW

BROOKLYN'S SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION AGAINST IT.

William H. Maxwell Thinks that Keeping the Use of Alcoholic Liquors and Narcotics, Things They Should Avoid, Constantly Before the Impressionable Minds of Children a Sure Way to Create a Desire for Them.

William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Brooklyn, in his annual report, which was issued yesterday, said of the Ainsworth law, which requires public school children to be taught the evil effects of alcoholic liquors and narcotics:

Much of the good that might reasonably have been expected to result from the rearrangement of the time schedule has been nullified during the present term by the law that requires us to devote four lessons a week to instruction in so-called scientific temperance. There is reason to fear, however, that the loss of time is the least of the evils that will flow from the enforcement of this law. To keep constantly before the impressionable minds of children the things that they ought to avoid is the surest way to create the desire for them. Every educational body in the State has condemned this law. The State Medical Society has condemned it. All thinking teachers condemn it. Signs are not wanting that the parents of our school children are beginning to realize the enormity of the offense perpetrated on the rising generation by well-meaning but mistaken persons.

Superintendent Maxwell recommends manual training for boys and more kindergartens. He says 195 new classrooms, capable of accommodating 10,484 pupils, have been added to the schools during the past year, but that all the additional schools projected are needed, and should be completed without unnecessary delay. He recommends at least four more high schools for Brooklyn, and outlines plans for their organization.

Incorporated in Superintendent Maxwell's report is one on the evening schools, prepared by Assistant Superintendents Edward G. Ward and John H. Walsh. They say the work of the evening schools has been crippled by niggardly appropriations, and then continue:

That there are inefficient teachers in our schools is only too evident. It is often a difficult and generally a thankless task to remove a teacher whose work is not up to the standard. But the interests of our children are paramount to every other consideration. An inefficient teacher always injures his or her pupils. Such a one there can be no excuse for retaining in the public service. The duty of taking the initiative in this matter rests, under your by-laws, with the local committees.

The year has been one of progress in school administration. The school accommodations have been greatly increased. The course of study has been revised and improved. The teaching of sewing has been introduced. Provision has been made for the reclamation of habitual truants. The work of the training school for teachers has been reorganized and more firmly established. And, most important of all, provision has been made that, after Jan. 1, 1897, no person shall be appointed to teach in the elementary public schools of our city who has not had successful experience in teaching, or, in lieu thereof, has not received a high school education and passed through a course of professional training. These achievements will render the year 1895 memorable in the public school history of Brooklyn. They are, I confidently trust, of lasting benefit to the people of this community.

The tasks that lie immediately before us comprise the building of new schoolhouses, to the end that every child of school age in this city may, with proper surroundings and under proper conditions, have the opportunities for education that modern life demands; the reduction of our large classes to reasonable dimensions; the establishment of kindergartens for children between five and six years of age; the extension of our high-school system; the provision for manual training—sewing and cooking for girls and work for boys—in the grammar schools, and the weeding out of inefficient teachers.

The report concludes by complimenting competent teachers upon their industry and efficiency.

WORKING FOR CLEAN CITIES.

Plans by the Ladies' Health Protective Association for a Convention.

The Ladies' Health Protective Association met in the United Charities Building yesterday and completed arrangements for holding a convention on May 14 and 15. It was also decided to continue the agitation against expectoration in cars, cabs, ferry-boats, &c., and to secure the passage of a city ordinance carrying out the ideas of the association in this direction.

Delegates will be present at the convention from the association's branches in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg, and also from women's societies in Chicago, St. Louis, New-Orleans, Halifax, N. S., and other places. They will be entertained at the expense of the association.

Mrs. Trautmann will deliver an address at the morning session, to be held on the first day in the Charities Building, and short papers will be read by delegates. Addresses will be delivered in the evening in the Academy of Medicine by Mayor Strong, Col. Waring, Police Commissioner Roosevelt, President Wilson of the Health Board, and others.

The delegates will be taken on the second day to the various parts of the city where the association has been at work, and after a luncheon at Mrs. Trautmann's home, 27 Beekman Place, a trip will be made to Blackwell's Island.

Miss Mary Phillips, Treasurer of the association, announced that money contributions sent to her at the United Charities Building will be welcomed by the association.

The Transit of the "Red Dragon."

By Eden Phillpotts.

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SYNOPSIS.

At the time when Philip II. of Spain was tightening his grip on the Netherlands, about 300 years ago, a rebellion of the Prince of Orange's partisans was imminent in Brussels. Feria Manrique, a veteran of Philip's army living in retirement in Brussels, is summoned to the presence of the Spanish Countess de Mirando by Count Mena de Velasco, a Chamberlain of the Regent Duchess. Velasco tells Manrique that the Countess wishes him to convey a valuable diamond, known as the "Red Dragon," to the Countess's husband, at Mons. Manrique having gained great fame by a previous exploit of the kind. Together they wait on the Countess, who delivers the diamond to Manrique. The latter leaves a sealed note with the Countess, to be opened only in case he fails to reach Mons. He starts from Brussels on horseback that night. As he is nearly Hainaut he meets another horseman.

PART III.

The Black Masks.

But upon reaching the stranger, he spoke, proclaiming himself for a Spaniard, and evidently desiring to be thought an honest man.

"Well found, friend! By heaven, a lonely road, and a difficult."

"True," answered the soldier, his caution awake, "so difficult, friend, and so lonely withal, that those unknown to each other will do wisely to keep each his distance. Lead on, if this be your way; if not, back your steed a pace, and suffer me to pass by."

"I am bound for Mons," answered the other; "and we are now, as I judge, within the borders of Hainaut. Hast thou fled before the cloud that threatens Brussels? That, I own, I have."

"For me, I, too, am bound for Mons. Lead on, and I will follow after."

The stranger obeyed, then fell to abusing all Netherlanders in good set terms, and showed, by other matters of conversation, a sound judgment and most just discretion. Neither did he make any secret of his own affairs. Don Galyn—for so he called himself—was returning to Spain ere long, having failed in certain ventures of merchandise. The moonlight presently showed him to be a small person, mounted on a steed shorter by a hand and a half than the beast Manrique bestrode.

The bigger man's doubts disappeared, therefore, and he soon found himself jogging abreast of his companion. Manrique's head towered high above the Don's, but, despite repeated efforts, he failed to get a sight of the stranger's face, for a wide-brimmed hat with a heavy feather partially shrouded it, and, as surely as the riders came into a gleam of moonlight, where it silvered their road from point to point, so surely would Don Galyn turn away his head, and thus render any view of his features impossible. He rode upon the trooper's right, and ceased not to talk until the sequel of the entire incident. This now suddenly happened with the appalling swiftness of a thunderbolt.

They were then riding through a narrow gorge, and at a point where the path sank sharply and wound in Cimmerian darkness under beetling crags the soldier spoke:

"Such a place might be worth a Jew's eye in time of war," said he. "Truly, ten men well posted with muskets could slay a thousand."

As though the words had been a signal, they were pointed by a flash of fire which leaped suddenly from the crown of a rock not fifty paces ahead of the travelers. But no leaden ball screamed by them, though precipices to right and left rang loudly out, magnifying the solitary discharge into a volley. Manrique's life, however, was none the less assaulted, and that viciously, for, as he reined back his horse and turned to flee the ambush, he felt a heavy blow on his right breast and heard the sharp crack of snapping steel. His own companion it was who had seized the opportunity and struck him hard and deep—a blow which must have certainly ended the soldier's interest in worldly affairs save for that armor beneath his doublet. To draw and hotly engage the traitorous fiend was the work of a moment; but the Spaniard, despite his statements to the contrary, possessed evident knowledge of warlike affairs, and when Manrique's heavy weapon beat down his enemy's rapier and fell with a crash upon Don Galyn's shoulder the tables were turned, for his sword blade shivered on proof. Already that dark gorge was alive with hurrying figures, and before the assaulted man could retreat a dozen mail-clad foes, rising like spirits from the gloom, were upon him.

Don Galyn made no further effort to hide his face, and Manrique now observed with some horror that it was black—coal-black, with piercing eyes shining bead-like from it. No hooded devil of the Inquisition heating flesh-pincers or screwing a rack could have appeared morer hideous. Four others of the band had similar faces, and the discomfited soldier, seeing escape impossible, alighted, submitted to be bound, and then asked briefly what might be the will of his captors—a question to which Don Galyn replied:

"Why, 'tis first to learn thy business, friend. From whence comest thou? And upon what enterprise art thou embarked?"

"My name is Feria Manrique, soldier of Spain, and privileged by his Majesty to enjoy liberty from arms if I will. My mission is from the Court of Brussels to Mons. And you, Seigneur, would have murdered me! Wherefore?"

"'Tis for us, not thee, to put the question. I struck thee not, but only strove to disarm thee," answered Don Galyn, with cool mendacity. "Now, let us seek the bonfire and light a torch or so; this matter needs illumination."

They turned through a cleft among the cliffs, and found themselves within a small theatre of stone and sward, surrounded by high rocks. Here preparations had already been made, and fire was now set to a mass of dry pine and brushwood, which, blazing up and burning freely, soon painted the wild region with fantastic and bloody red, flashed on the armor of the soldiers, and

"If Not, Back Your Steed a Pace, and Suffer Me to Pass."

lent a strangely hideous appearance to the black masks of Manrique's conquerors. The prisoner kept his wits, and noted by the firelight that more than one of the mercenaries about him were men whom he personally knew. His reputation was great, and he trusted it might serve him with some, at least, of those who had been his comrades in times past. Happily, they seemed of one mind in an important particular. They esteemed their captive, knowing him, some personally, all by repute; and though the fortunes of a rascally intrigue had now placed him in the hands of powerful men who must prove bitter enemies if thwarted, yet the soldiers declared they would not suffer the favored of the King to be slain. Anon the masks, who had been conversing aside, came forward, and seated themselves about the fire, while Don Galyn opened the matter. His line of argument had changed, and he spoke as one bearing authority.

"Mistake us not," he began, "we are no lawless bandits of the night, sprung from these fastnesses to overwhelm thee, but the friends of order and honesty, led by seigneurs of high degree, and sent forth from Brussels by the lady whom thou servest."

"To take my life?"

"Peace, Manrique, and give heed to me. Thou art upon a secret mission for the Countess de Mirando. But the Court hath not left Brussels, nor is it proposed that it shall do so. Therefore, the Countess would have her priceless treasure again, and hath dispatched us to acquaint thee with her purpose."

"Where is thy authority, Seigneur?"

"Upon the word of Count de Velasco."

"Were the Count with ye, I would not yield the diamond to him. A barren word is poor token for so great a matter."

Two of the black masks laughed, and a third, whose voice was strangely harsh and brutal, made utterance:

"He has the diamond. It is enough. The rest lies with us. See now, Manrique, thou art wholly in our power—to do with as we please."

"I know thee not, my Lord, though thy voice is the voice of the noble Seigneur de Noircarmes," answered the soldier.

"Name no names, dog!" thundered back the other, angrily. "The diamond! and quickly!"

"Not so, Seigneur. The 'Red Dragon' is for the hand of Count de Mirando."

"Strip him piecemeal, then; beat out his armor also; and tear every shred of cloth or leather upon him to tatters. See likewise to the furniture of his horse. Let nothing be overlooked."

It was Don Galyn who gave this command; and with reluctance his men obeyed him. The black masks were also active, and examined every particle of Manrique's apparel before the glaring light of the bonfire. First harness and saddle were chopped to pieces not greater than a hazelnut; every fragment being most closely scrutinized; then the captive soldier's armor was hammered out, and proved to conceal noth

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

EXCESSIVE DULLNESS WITH SLIGHTLY LOWER RANGE OF PRICES.

Tobacco and Leather Preferred the Only Stocks Showing Activity—Promising Crop Reports Used as a Bear Argument—Another $1,500,000 in Gold to Go to Germany on Russian Account—Regular Dividend on Cotton Oil.

TUESDAY—P. M.

Excessive dullness was once more the feature of the stock market. London did practically nothing and commission business was extremely light. Tobacco and Leather preferred were the only stocks in which the trading exceeded 10,000 shares. The traders generally talked "bearish," but they failed to show the courage of their convictions. It is true that prices sagged slightly, but the declining tendency was not due to any unfavorable news. Reports concerning the crops were promising, so much so that many traders predisposed to the bear side argued that large production of the principal cereals this year would be more detrimental to the stock market than otherwise because, they argued, there could be no prosperity until the prices of grain and products advanced from the present low level. The engagement of $1,500,000 gold for shipment on Thursday to Germany for Russian account created no uneasiness, as the operation in progress is now well understood. The awarding of $4,039,502 city 3½ per cent. gold bonds to Vermilye & Co. at 104.089 furnished additional evidence of the large demand for first-class investments. The bonds were bid for nearly ten times over. It is understood that they were bought for foreign account.

The American Cotton Oil Company declared its regular dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year on its preferred stock. Returns of railway earnings were satisfactory, and included Louisville and Nashville, with a gain of $31,916 for the last week in April and an increase of $87,181 for the month. For the year thus far the company's gross has increased $930,271. Canadian Pacific for the fourth week in April reports a gain of $29,000. Manhattan, on small trading, lost 1¼ points, to 108. There is some disappointment because the suggested improvements as brought out at the conference in the Mayor's office yesterday are not more extensive. The death of Col. North, "the Nitrate King," occurred in London after the close of business in that city. Foreign houses here, while admitting that the event might have an influence on certain speculative shares at road were of opinion that American shares would not suffer through it.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2½@3½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5@5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5½@6 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $111,684,055; balances, $6,811,101; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $52,725.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 13-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and fairly steady. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾@4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾@4.89 for demand, $4.89½@4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—65c premium. Boston—Par to 5c discount. San Francisco—$1.75 premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68½@68¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¾@54⅝c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31⅛d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$18,962,726
Exports for same period	18,137,358
Net imports	$825,368
Net exports to date, 1895	$15,972,351
Net exports to date, 1894	17,586,3 8
Net exports to date, 1893	46,494,669

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1925, and the 5s advanced ⅛. The sales were $90,500 4s, 1925, coupon, at 117⅝@117¾@117⅞; $1,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 109½, and $1,000 5s, coupon, at 112⅞. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891		94½
4s, r., 1907	117¾	117⅞
4s, c., 1907	110	110½
4s, r., 1925	117¾	117⅞
5s, r., 1904	117¾	117⅞
5s, c., 1904	112⅝	113
Currency 6s, 1897	104	--
Currency 6s, 1898	105½	--
Currency 6s, 1899	107	--
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	--

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New-York for the week were valued at $7,045,439, against $7,785,331 in the preceding week, and $7,328,506 the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $135,693,978, against $123,715,737 in the corresponding week of last year.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific ⅜, to 62⅛, and Reading, ⅛, to 6⅛. Declined—Erie first preferred, ½, to 30½; St. Paul, ½, to 80½; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 52¾, and Atchison, ⅛, to 16¼. Erie sold at 15⅛, Illinois Central at 90½, and New-York Central at 100⅝. British consols advanced ¼, to 111⅜, for money, and 5-16, to 111 3-10, for the account.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—There will be a sale of stocks and bonds, aggregating $1,000,000, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, 24 Pine Street, to-day at 12:30 P. M., by order of the executors of the late William F. Foster. Louis Mesier is the auctioneer. Several of the gold and other bonds include $20,000 Centralia Railway of New-Jersey, $40,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway, $60,000 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, $20,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railway, $70,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, $105,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, $140,000 Chicago, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, and $100,000 West Shore Railway. There will be sold in lots of $5,000 and $10,000, with privilege, when there is a big list, offered in smaller amounts, of municipal, street railway, and textile company bonds.

—The Reorganization managers of the Philadephia and Reading Railroad Company announce that the decree of foreclosure sale having been entered, all holders of general mortgage bonds, first, second, and third preferred income bonds, deferred income bonds, and stock of the company, who have not already deposited their securities under the reorganization plan, are asked to do so up to May 21, after which penalties will be exacted as follows: twenty dollars on each bond of the preference income bonds, and $1 per share of stock, and 50 cents on each deferred income bond. The first installment on bonds and stock must be paid at the time of the deposit, with interest at 6 per cent. from Jan. 1, 1896.

—Clarence H. Wildes announces that he is prepared to deal in the securities of the Bay State Gas Company of Boston.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil, A	14¼	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛	14	14¾	100
American Cotton Oil pf	58½	59½	58½	59	+ ¼	59	59¾	1,050
American Express	113¾	114	113½	114	--	113	116	25
*American Sugar Refineries	124¾	124⅞	124¼	124⅝	— ⅝	124⅜	124½	9,685
*American Sugar Refineries pf	103½	103¾	103¼	103⅜	--	103	103¾	5
American Tobacco	68½	68¾	66¾	67½	— ⅛	67	67⅜	15,382
American Tobacco pf	97	98	97	98	--	96½	100	55
Ann Arbor pf	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	--	25½	28½	15
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅜	15½	15⅝	2,770
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	24	24	23	23¾	— ¾	23¼	24½	1,168
Atlantic & Pacific	¼	⅓	¼	¼	--	⅜	½	15
Baltimore & Ohio	17⅛	17⅜	17	17	— ⅜	16¾	16⅞	300
*Bay State Gas	33	33	31	31¾	— ⅛	31½	32	7,105
Canada Southern	51	51	51	51	+ ¾	50½	51¼	100
Canadian Pacific	60	60	60	60	--	60¼	60⅝	30
Chesapeake & Ohio	17¼	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼	17	17⅛	908
Chicago Gas	70¼	70⅝	70	70⅛	— ⅛	70⅛	70¼	5,160
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	81⅜	81½	80⅞	81	— ⅜	80⅞	81	6,306
Chicago & Northwestern	106¼	106¼	106	106	— ⅝	106	106½	710
Chicago & Northwestern pf	149	149	149	149	— ¼	149¼	--	160
C., M. & St. Paul	79	79	78¼	78⅝	— ¾	78⅝	78½	7,481
C., M. & St. Paul pf	128¾	128¾	128¼	128⅝	+ ¾	128¼	128⅝	111
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	72	72¼	71½	71⅝	— ⅜	71½	71⅝	1,410
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	35	35	35	35	— ¼	34¾	35¼	400
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	--	84	85	3
Consolidated Gas Company	163½	163½	161½	162½	—1	162	163	645
Del., Lack. & Western	161	161	161	161	--	160½	162	103
Denver & Rio Grande pf	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ⅜	49	49½	300
Edison. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	98	98¾	98	98¼	— ¼	98¼	98⅝	2,000
Erie	14½	14½	14¼	14½	— ¼	14½	15	285
General Electric	36⅜	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	--	36¼	36½	255
Illinois Steel Company	27	27⅜	27	27⅜	--	27½	28	68
Laclede Gas	72⅞	72⅞	72⅜	72⅜	--	72½	74	130
Lake Erie & Western pf	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	--	71¼	72	3,275
Lake Shore	150	150	149½	149¾	— ⅛	149⅝	151	310
Louisville & Nashville	52	52	51¼	51¾	— ⅛	51⅝	51½	4,540
Manhattan Con	108½	109	108	108	—1¼	108¾	109	905
Metropolitan Traction	109	109	109	109	+1	108	109	60
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞	--	11⅞	12	600
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	27¼	27¼	27⅛	27¼	— ⅜	27¼	27½	550
Missouri Pacific	28¾	28¾	27½	27½	— ¾	27¼	27½	1,110
*National Lead Company pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	— ½	91	91½	210
New-Jersey Central	106	106	106	106	— ½	106	106¾	250
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	97¾	98¾	97¾	98¾	--	97¾	98¾	141
N. Y., Chicago & St. L. 1st pf.	79	79	79	79	+3½	173	174½	100
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	23	27¼	25	25½	— ⅛	78	79¼	400
Norfolk & Western pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	--	24¾	25	200
North American	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	--	5⅝	5¾	33
Northern Pacific	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼	15⅜	15⅝	1,250
Northern Pacific, t. r.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	--	--	--	100
Northern Pacific pf, t. r.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	--	13	13½	80
Ontario Mining	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	--	12½	12¾	1,519
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. paid	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛	14	14⅜	5
St. Paul & Duluth	24	24	24	24	--	12¾	12⅝	200
Southern Pacific	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼	23	26	100
Southern Railway	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛	19½	20½	300
Southern Railway pf	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛	9⅝	9⅝	100
Tennessee Coal & Iron	30	30⅛	30	30⅛	— ⅛	31¾	31⅝	412
Texas Pacific	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛	29¾	30¼	204
Union Pacific, t. r.	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛	8¼	8½	100
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	8½	8½	8½	8½	--	8¾	8¾	1,180
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	5	5	5	5	--	4⅞	5½	150
*United States Leather	10	10¼	10	10⅛	--	10	10½	10
*United States Leather pf	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	--	9	9¾	1,850
United States Rubber	64¾	64¾	63⅜	63¾	— ⅜	63¾	63⅝	12,773
United States Rubber pf	24⅝	24⅝	23	23¾	—1½	23¾	23½	2,190
Wabash	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	—3⅜	80	82	115
Wabash pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	--	7	7⅜	120
Western Union Telegraph	88½	88½	88⅛	88⅛	— ⅛	88½	88⅝	550
Wheeling & Lake Erie	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅜	8⅝	9	779
	10⅞	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛	10⅛	10½	2,300
Total sales								103,568
*Unlisted.								

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s 1,000	107¾	Mil & St Paul Terminal 5s 1,000	112½
9,000	108	Mob & Ohio new 6s 10,000	120
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 5,000	71	1,000	110¾
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 10,000	79⅞	Morris & E Con, gtd 5,000	142
1,000 adj	79⅝	Nash, C & St L 1st 9,000	129¾
10,000	79¾	N Y Cent & H Ext 4s 500	100½
3,000	79⅝	Registered 1,000	100
10,000	79¾	N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs 1,000	98
adjustment 4s 10,000	44¼	N Y Ont & West 1st 5,000	92¼
10,000	44	N Y Ont Land 1st 5,000	92¼
15,000	43¾	N Y Ontario & Western Refunding 4s 10,000	88
16,000	43⅝	N Y, Susq & West 1st Refunding 5s 1,000	96
5,000	43¾	Norfolk & Western Maryland & Wash Div 10,000	69
5,000	43¾	3,000	69¾
5,000	43⅝	North Pac 1st 6s 12,000	117
10,000	43⅝	North Pac 1st Reg 10,000	117
Baltimore & Ohio 1st Parkersburg Branch 2,000	109	North Pac 2d Coup Tr Co ctfs, assented 12,000	114¾
Bur, C Rap & N 1st 2,000	108¼	North Pac Cons 5s Trust Co certfs 5,000	113½
500	107½	North Pac Ter Co 1st 6,000	112½
Collat trust 5s 2,000	102⅝	Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Co certfs 1,000	112½
Central of N J, G M 5s 10,000	119	Pac of Mo 1st 4s 10,000&20F	102
Ches & Ohio con 5s 1,000	108	Penn Co's, gtd 4½s 2,000	113
20,000	107¾	Penn Co's 4½ Reg 5,000	112
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 12,000	75½	People's G & C, Chic 1st Cons 6s 2,000	99¼
9,000	75⅝	Peo & Eastern inc 1,000	22½
5,000	75⅝	Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc 1st installment paid 5,000	31½
19,000	75⅝	1st Cons 6s 1,000	115
1,000	75½	C, St P, M & O Cons 2,000	126¾
Chic & N W Ext 4s 3,000	102¼	3,000	127
Chic, R I & P ext 5s 11,000	105	C, St P & Pitts 1st 1,000	115
2,000	104½	Chesapeake & Ohio 2,000	118½
Chic, St L & Pitts 1st 1,000	115	1,000	118½
C, St P, M & O Cons 2,000	126¾	Chicago Gas 1st 6,000	80½
3,000	127	7,000	80¾
Clev, C, Chic & St L, St L Div 4s 2,000	92½	Pitt, Shen & L E 1st 5,000	90¾
10,000&20F	92½	Rio Grande Western 1st 36,000	76
Registered 5,000	90	5,000	76½
Cleve & Pitts, S F 10,000	113½	Roch & Pitts 1st 1,000	123
20,000	113¾	St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Receipts 5,000	44¼
10,000	114	5,000	44½
Col & Greenville 1st 5,000	113	5,000	44
Col, H V & Tol 5s 5,000	86½	St L & Iron Mount Cairo, Ark & T 1st 1,000	101½
1,000	86¾	St L & Iron M 5s stamped, gtd 1,000	80
Col, H V & T, G M 5s 2,000	90	St L & S F gen 6s 2,000	112½
Dul & Iron R'ge 1st 10,000	104½	7,000&30F	112½
10,000	104¾	St L & S F G M 5s 10,000&20F	90¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 1,000	107¼	St L & S F Con 4s 5,000	34
1,000	107⅛	St L Southwestern 1st 5,000	71
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 3,000	108	1,000	71¾
Erie gen lien 3-4s 13,000	66¼	St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Cent 5s 1,000	102½
Erie 4s, prior bds 8,000	94½	San An & Ar P 4s 11,000	57½
Gal, Hous & H 5s 15,000	82⅞	South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 7,000	90¾
Gal, Har & San A 2d 10,000	62	5,000	90½
Illinois Central Western Line 1st 4s 5,000	103¾	So Pac, N Mex 1st 5,000	105⅝
1,000	103	5,000	105½
1,000	103¾	Southern Ry 1st 5s 4,000	93
Iowa Central 1st 5s 1,000	97¾	1,000	93⅛
Kanawha & Mich 4s 3,000	81	11,000	93
3,000	81¼	Tex & N O Cons 5s 8,000	93½
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 12,000	93½	Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Co certfs 5,000	74½
Lehigh V of N Y 1st 6,000	101	1,000	74⅞
Louisville & Nashville Pens & Alt 1st 2,000	100	Tex & Pac 2d Inc 5,000	22¾
Unified Gold 4s 5,000	80½	Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 2,000	107⅝
Louisville & Nash 5s 5,000	99¼	Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 1,000	103
Lo, N A & Chic Cons 7,000	99⅞	Ulster & Del 1st 5s 16,000	99
12,000	100	West Shore Gtd 4s 1,000	105⅞
3,000	100¼	Registered 1,000	106
7,000	100¾	Wh Nor Car 1st 6s 10,000	113½
1,000	101	W'n Union Col Trust 5s 3,000	107⅝
Lo, N A & Chic, G M 4,000	72½		
Mich Cent Cons 7s 2,000	115¼		
Mil & St Paul Cons 1,000	130		
Mo, K & Texas 1st 4s 1,000	86		
2,000	85¾		
5,000	85¾		
Mo, Kans & Texas 2d 8,000	59¼		
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 5,000	79		
5,000	79¼		
5,000	79½		
5,000	79		
Total sales			$1,093,000

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Market & Fulton	200
American Ex	170	Mechanics'	189
Central National	122	National Union	200
Chatham	300	New-Amsterdam	190
Commerce	202	New-York	238
Corn Exchange	282	N. Y. County	600
Fourth National	180	Ninth National	112
Gallatin National	290	Nat. B'k N. Amer.	136
Hanover	810	Pacific	170
Imp. & Traders'	530	Phenix	109
Irving	137½	Republic	147
Leather M'f'rs	170	Shoe & Leather	95
Lincoln National	750	Tradesmen's	95
Manhattan	207	Western National	110¼

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and firm. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Col., H. V. & T. 6s, 1 — Nor. & W. 1sts, M. & W. Div, 1⅛ — Penn. 4½s, c., 1 — St. Paul con, 1½

DECLINED.

N. Y., Sus. & W. ref. 5s, 1 — U. S. Cord. 1sts, t. r., 1½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	94	99
American Bank Note	39	41
American Grocery 1st	39	40
American Surety Company	212	215
American Typefounders'	--	--
American Typefounders' pf	4½	5
Atlantic Mut., '96, Scrip	23	25
†Atlantic Trust (new)	104	105
†Boston & New-York Air Line	175	180
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	5	10
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	102	104½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	142	--
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	190	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	104½	106½
‡Broadway 1st 5s	108	--
‡Broadway Surface 2d	114	--
Brooklyn City Railroad	104	106½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	72	74
Brooklyn Elevated 1st	12	14
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	98	100
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	106	106½
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	95¾	96¾
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106¾	107¾
Buffalo Street Railway stock	73	75
Central & South American Tel	120	123
Central Cross-Town	192	--
Central Park, North & East River	160	--
Central Trust Company	1020	1030
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	--	1
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	90	96
Commercial Cable Company stock	158	--
Consolidated Jockey Club stock	35	30
Consolidated Car Heating stock	25	30
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	--	82
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	102
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96	98½
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	--	53
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.	165	170
‡Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	102½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	100	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	340
Ensley Land Co.	¾	⅞
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co	68	73
Equitable Gas Company of New-York	210	214
Farmers' Loan & Trust	750	--
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	400	--
Fort Wayne Gas stock	90	94
Fort Wayne Gas stock 1st 6s	94	96½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	--	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115½	116½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Fourth National Bank	180	184
Gallatin National Bank	295	305
Garfield National Bank	450	--
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	108
Grand Rapids Gas stock	58½	60½
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	86	88½
Guaranty Trust Company	400	410
Hide & Leather National Bank	80	90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	95	100
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	95	100
H. B. Claflin Company	93	96
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	64½	68
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	96½	98
Herring-Hall-Marvin	4	6
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	21	24
†Hoboken Land Imp. Co. 5s	102½	--
Hudson River Telephone stock	55	58
Importers & Trad-rs' Nat. Bank	535	545
Indianapolis Gas stock	137	140
Indianapolis Gas bonds	107	108¾
Ind. Nat. & Illinois Gas stock	69	71
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	78½	80
International Ocean Telegraph	106	--
Iron Steamboat	6	7½
Journeay & Burnham	40	--
Journeay & Burnham pf	93	98
Kings Co. Traction	46	48
Knickerbocker Trust Company	181	185
Lafayette Gas stock	97	100
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	98	100
Lawyers' Surety Company	95	100
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	23	28
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	81½	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	71	74
†Madison Square Garden pf	100	101½
†Madison Square Garden 2d	15	16
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	73	78
Manhattan Trust Company	108	--
Mechanics' National Bank	138	--
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s	189	193½
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	108	--
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1916	101	--
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	--
Mercantile Trust Company	390	405
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	300
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	155	157
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	182	190
Mich., Pen. Car Co. p. c. bonds	67½	67½
Mutual Gas Co. of N. Y.	88½	90
National Citizens' Bank	240	--
National Bank of Commerce	125	132
National Shoe & Leather Bank	203	207
National Wall Paper stock	94	97
Newburg Electric 6s	70	--
Newburg Electric stock	98	102
New-Jersey & N. Y. R. R.	63	65
New-Orleans Pacific 1. g. bonds	2½	3½
New-Orleans Pacific 1. g. stock	25	30
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	1¼	--
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	39½	40
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	76½	78
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	94	96
N. Y. & Lake R. R. 2d	8	--
N. Y. L. & W. stock	116¼	118½
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	40	--
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	124	126
New-York Air Brake Company	6½	8½
New-York Biscuit Company 6s	107	110
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	850	--
N. Y. Security & Trust	295	--
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	9	10
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	80	82
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	112½	114½
No. Hudson Co R R 5s	103	--
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	102¾	--
†Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	83	--
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	200	205
Pennsylvania Coa	65	72
Postal Telegraph & Cable	330	340
Pratt & Whitney	85½	87½
Pratt & Whitney pf	8	12
Real Estate Trust Company	62	72
Retsof Mining Company bonds	162	--
Richmond St. R'way & Elec. Co. 1st	83	90
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	73	77
Second Avenue Railroad stock	163	--
†Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	107	109
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	194	199
Southern National Bank	108	--
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	82	88
St. Paul Gas stock	66	68
Standard Gas	79¼	80¾
†Standard Gas 1st	110	112
Standard Gas pf	107½	109½
Standard Oil Trust	248½	250½
†Steinway Railway 6s	110¾	114
Tenn. Coal & Iron De Bardeleben 1st	87½	91
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	47	--
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	93	--
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	45	50
Third Avenue Railroad	183	184
Third National Bank	170¼	175¼
Title Guarantee & Trust	104½	107½
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf	245	255
Tradesmen's National Bank	5	10
Trenton Potteries	95	--
Trenton Potteries pf	9	--
Trow Directory pf	46	50
Union Ferry stock	--	35
†Union Ferry 5s	66½	68½
†Union Railway 1st 5s	103¼	105
†Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	99	103½
Union Trust	98	103
Union Typewriter 1st pf	750	--
Union Typewriter 2d pf	85	87
Union Typewriter	67	--
United Electric Light & Power 1st	71	--
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co	205	--
United States Trust Company	1040	--
Wagner Car Company	155	157
Washington Trust Company	182	190
Western Gas Company	10	12
‡Western Gas Company bonds	67½	67½
Winona & Southern 1st	88½	90
Worcester Traction	15	18
Worcester Traction pf	17½	19½
Worthington Pump	87½	88½
*Worthington Pump pf	13	16
*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.	71*	76

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	150	152
Alb. & Sus.	180	185
Alt. & T. H. 55	60	80
Am. Coal	116	125
Am Arbor	9½	11
Am. T. & C.	94	97
B. & O. S. W. pf. new	3	8
Bos. A.L. pf.	102	104
Bruns'k Co.	⅝	¾
Buf., R. & P.	16	18
Buf. R. & P. pf	52	70
B. C. R. & N.	70	--
Ced. F. & M.	9	11
Cent. Pac.	15½	16
Chi. Jct. Ry.	154	159
C. & E. Ill.	41	43
C. & E. Ill. pf.	43	100
Clev., L. & W. pf.	52½	54
Cleve. & P.	160	--
C.C. & C.	2½	3½
Col. F. & I.	30½	31
C. F. & I. pf.	100	--
C. & H. C.	2¾	3
C. H. V. & T.	17	17

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,500,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St and 35 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

BANKING HOUSE OF
W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY

First & Second Mtge. Extended 7 °/o Bonds,
Second Mortgage Extended 7 °/o Bonds,
Tennessee Lien 7 °/o Bonds,
Seven Per Cent. Consols,
General Mortgage 6 °/o Bonds.
Certificates of the Guaranty Trust Company of New-York, issued on the deposit of either of the several classes of bonds above named, under an agreement with a committee, composed of Adrian Iselin, Jr., and others.

Capital Stock.

The undersigned, a committee of the General Mortgage Bondholders of the MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, have adopted a Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of said property.

The privilege is extended to the holders of the above-mentioned securities of becoming parties to said Plan and Agreement upon the terms therein stated, provided they deposit their holdings with the Central Trust Company of New-York, the depositary of the committee, on or before the 20th day of May, 1896. The depositary will issue its negotiable certificates therefor as soon as same can be prepared.

The holders of the certificates of the Central Trust Company, issued on deposit of General Mortgage Bonds under the agreement of September 27, 1894, can become parties to this Plan and Agreement by assenting thereto and having such assent stamped on their certificates by the Central Trust Company.

Certificates of the Guaranty Trust Company of New-York, issued on deposit of either of said issues of Bonds, will be received on deposit under this Plan and Agreement the same as the securities they represent.

Stock will be received upon payment of an assessment of 10 per cent. of the par value thereof, payable as follows:

Sixty-two and one-half cents ($0.62½) per share at time of deposit; balance in three equal payments as the moneys are called by the Committee, at least thirty days' time to intervene between each call.

New securities for said cash assessment and new common stock will be issued as in said Plan and Agreement provided.,

The Committee reserves the right to refuse to receive securities after the 20th day of May, 1896, and to exact payment of penalties, should, in its discretion, the time of deposit be extended.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement may be obtained from the Central Trust Company or either of the undersigned.

Dated New-York, April 27, 1896.

SIMON BORG,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
ALBERT S. ROE, } Committee.
EMANUEL LEHMAN,
J. J. McCOMB,
LEOPOLD WALLACH, }
PATRICK CALHOUN, } Counsel to the Committee.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

ODD LOTS.

FRACTIONAL LOTS of all the active stocks bought and sold for cash and on margin at the New-York Stock Exchange at the "market price" of one-hundred-share lots.
PRIVATE WIRE TO CHICAGO.
Grain and provision business solicited.
DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New-York Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD STREET.

"Speculation as a "Fine Art," mailed on application." Deposits received on interest subject to check at sight.

A WELL-KNOWN FIRM, OF EXCELLENT reputation, doing a profitable business of over one hundred thousand dollars per annum, being assured that with increase of capital they will be enabled to materially benefit their business, have resolved to incorporate, under the laws of the State of New-York, and to dispose of a limited amount of preferred stock, in lots of $100, guaranteeing a dividend of Ten Per Cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; highest references given. Address REX, Box 201 Times.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

General Mortgage Bonds, First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock, } and of receipts of Central Trust Company of New-York therefor,

New-York, Philadelphia, and London, May 6th, 1896.

A decree of foreclosure and sale of the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company having been entered, all holders of securities of the above issues not heretofore deposited under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated December 14, 1895, are hereby notified that they may still deposit same with us, at either of our offices, as provided in said plan and agreement, up to May 21, 1896.

The first installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds;

$2.50 per share on Stock.

$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such Income Bonds and Stock, must be paid at the time of deposit, with interest at 6 per cent. from January 10, 1896. After May 21 a penalty of $20.00 per $1,000 First, Second, or Third Preference Income Bond;

$1.00 per share of Stock;

50c. per $1,000 Deferred Income Bond, will be exacted.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

SECURITIES OF
BAY STATE GAS CO. of Boston
DEALT IN.
CLARENCE H. WILDES,
36 WALL STREET.

The Bank of New-York
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of the
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the MADISON SQUARE GARDEN COMPANY will be held on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the company, East 26th St.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Thursday, April 30, to Tuesday, May 12, both dates inclusive.

JAMES C. YOUNG, Secretary.
New-York, April 25, 1896.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 23, 1896.

The sixty-sixth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 29th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 20th.

E. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Fortieth Street and Seventh Avenue, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 13th day of May, 1896. The polls will be open from 3:30 P. M. and close at 4 P. M., April 29, 1896.

H. M. McLAREN, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,
May 5, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, May 18, 1896, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, West Broadway and Beach St., in this city, when an election will be held for twelve Directors for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed from May 6 to May 19, 1896.

JAMES W. BURR, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, March 30th, 1896.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the 4th of April next, (preparatory to the annual election of Directors to be held on the 6th day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 8th day of May next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, March 30th, 1896.

The Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at twelve o'clock noon on Saturday, the 4th day of April, (for the purposes of the next annual meeting of the stockholders,) and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 8th day of May next.

D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company for the election of Trustees, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 55 Liberty St., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 21, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

DWIGHT A. JONES, Secretary.
Dated New-York, May 6, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the Company's office in Hudson, Wis., on SATURDAY, June 6 next, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Wednesday, May 6, and reopen on Monday, June 8 next.

E. WOODMAN, Secretary.
Hudson, Wis., April 23, 1896.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK,
Corner Southern Boulevard & Third Av.,
New-York, April 24, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the banking rooms TUESDAY EVENING, May 12, 1896.

The polls will be open from 8 until 9 P. M.

Transfer books will close May 8 and reopen May 13.

GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, April 29, 1896.

The stockholders of this bank are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on THURSDAY, May 7.

The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and will close at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-AMSTERDAM.
New-York, April 23, 1896.

A meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for an election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, prox. The polls will be open from 9:45 to 10:45 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will close 25th inst. at noon and reopen May 7.

R. R. MOORE, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 6th, 1896, at the Company's principal office, in Cleveland, Ohio.

ALLYN COX, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, May 7th, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 P. M. Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 9.

No. 46 Cedar St., New-York City, May 5, 1896.

You are hereby notified that the regular semi-annual DIVIDEND of THREE (3) PER CENT. upon the outstanding Preferred Capital Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company has this day been declared, out of the net profits of the Company, payable on the first day of June, 1896, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Bankers, No. 17 Nassau St., New-York City, to the holders of record of such Preferred Stock upon the closing of the Preferred Stock Transfer Books. The said books will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on Friday, the 15th day of May, 1896, at three o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Tuesday, the 2d day of June, 1896, at ten o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Philadelphia, May 1, 1896.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in cash, on and after May 29, 1896, to shareholders as registered on the books of the Company, at 4 P. M. April 30, 1896.

On Friday, May 29, dividends will be paid to women.

Checks for dividend will be mailed to shareholders who have Permanent Dividend Orders at this office.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO. Office of the Treasurer.
New-York, April 27, 1896.

A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after May 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on April 30, 1896.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
The Akron & Chicago Junction R. R.
First Mtge. 5 % Gold Bonds,
DUE 1930:

The coupons due May 1st, 1896, from the above bonds will be purchased by us at their face value, on and after maturity, until further notice.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nassau and Pine Streets, New-York City.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHington, D. C., April 11, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 2 o'clock P. M. THURSDAY, May 7, 1896, for furnishing the following classes of supplies, &c., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, to wit: (1) For fuel and ice; (2) for furniture, photographic and other miscellaneous supplies; (3) for stationery for the Department of the Interior, its several bureaus and offices, and the Civil Service Commission. At the same time and place proposals will be received for such meats, provisions, groceries, dry goods, shoes, drugs, paints, hardware fuel, ice, lumber, &c., as may be required by the Government Hospital for the Insane near Washington, D. C., during the fiscal year above indicated. Also for such fuel, lumber, hardware, drugs, chemicals, laboratory apparatus, engraving, and other supplies as may be required by the U. S. Geological Survey and the Howard University, respectively, during the same period. At the same time and place proposals will also be received for the washing of towels for the department, its bureaus, and the Civil Service Commission for the year ending June 30, 1897, as well as for the purchase during that period of the waste paper of the Department of the Interior. Bids must be made on Government blanks, and all bids (except those for purchase of waste paper) accepted and contracts awarded subject to an appropriation by Congress to meet the expense. Forms of proposals, schedules of items, specifications, and instructions will be furnished to bidders on application to the Chief Clerk of the department; requests for blanks should specifically designate the class or classes of supplies upon which it is proposed to bid. All the proposals will be opened at the time and place above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at such opening. HOKE SMITH, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—General Land Office, Washington, D. C., April 11, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., Thursday, May 7, 1896, for photolithographing and printing 15,000 copies, more or less, of the maps of the United States, and 20,000 copies, more or less, of the maps of the land States and Territories prepared in the General Land Office, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Specifications as to the character of the work, size of maps, quality of paper, may be procured at this office, where specimens will be exhibited to bidders, who must satisfy themselves as to all requirements. At the same time and place proposals will also be opened for photolithographing and printing such copies of township plats and other official plats constituting part of the official records of the office as shall be required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for 5 per cent. of the amount bid. Details and samples of the work to be done will be exhibited to bidders on application. All bids accepted and contracts awarded subject to an appropriation by Congress to meet the expense. Bonds with approved sureties for faithful performance of the work will be required. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Proposals must be made in duplicate and addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for United States Maps," or, "Proposals for reproducing Township Plats," as the case may be. All proposals will be opened at the time and place above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at such opening. S. W. LAMOREUX, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, 1428 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Penn., April 28, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., THURSDAY, May 28, 1896, for furnishing the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, in this city, with sheet brass, iron bedsteads, buttons, forage caps, spool cotton, tailors' crayons, cotton cord, cotton duck, flags and halliards, gold lace, fur gauntlets, hooks and eyes, wrapping paper, petroleum, paper, rope, silk and silk twist, calfskin shoes, linen thread, tape, tent slips, line and rings, twine, clothing size tickets, button toggles. Bids for delivery at other points will be entertained. Delivery of the articles must be commenced prior to July 1 next, and bidders must state the quantities they propose to deliver before that date and the quantities monthly thereafter. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. For circulars to bidders, blanks for proposals, etc., apply at this office. Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies" and addressed to Major JOHN V. FUREY, Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING REGISTERED Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes.—Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., April 27, 1896.—Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this department until 2 P. M., on Wednesday, the 20th of May, 1896, for furnishing such Registered Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes as may be ordered for the use of the Department, Postmasters, and the Postal Service during a period of one year, beginning on the 1st day of July, 1896. Proposals must be made on the blank forms provided by the Department; securely enveloped and sealed, indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Registered Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Bids delivered in person must be handed in at or before the hour above specified for the receipt thereof, otherwise they will not be considered. Blank forms of proposal, with full specifications, and samples of the envelopes, will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

WM. L. WILSON, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS.—U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., April 6, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received by the Secretary of Agriculture until 2 P. M., THURSDAY, May 7, 1896, for furnishing the U. S. Department of Agriculture and its several branches, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the following supplies: Stationery, duplicating supplies, printers' material, and seed packets; laboratory supplies, furniture, and packing boxes, fuel, painters' material, plumbers' material, ice, forage, car seals, card tags, and hog rings; brooms, brushes, etc.; flowerpots, cleaning carpets, and washing towels; telegraph and hardware supplies; dairy, meteorological supplies, maps, map frames, and purchase of waste paper. Full information, with schedules and blanks, can be obtained upon application to the department, or the Weather Bureau. Persons applying should specify the class of articles upon which they desire to submit bids. Bids must be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with instructions. J. STERLING MORTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY AND MISCellaneous Supplies.—War Department, Supply Division, Washington, D. C., April 11, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received here until 2 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, May 7, 1896, at which time they will be opened, for furnishing stationery and miscellaneous supplies (consisting of brooms, brushes, soaps, towels, &c.) for the War Department and its bureaus and offices during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Blank forms of proposals, showing items and estimated quantities of stationery and miscellaneous supplies required will be furnished on application. Proposals must be on blank forms furnished by the department, securely inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed on outside of envelopes, "Proposals for Stationery," and "Proposals for Miscellaneous Supplies," respectively, and addressed to R. J. WHITTON, Chief of Supply Division.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES, OFfice of the Quartermaster, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., May 2, 1896.—Sealed proposals in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of June, 1896, for building materials, plumbing materials, stationery, water and gas pipe, hardware, tools, paints, glass, and other miscellaneous stores specified on schedules to be had on application here. Inclose proposals in envelope marked "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned. B. BELLINGER, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER, FORT HAMILton, N. Y., May 5th, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, May 25th, 1896, and then opened, for constructing of a Quartermaster's stable and a wagon shed, including plumbing in stable. Government reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids or any part thereof. Full information can be obtained on application to Lieut. ALBERT TODD, Qr. Mr.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled and worded as follows:

AN ACT to amend Chapter 168 of the Laws of 1895, entitled "An act to authorize the procuring of new grounds and the erection thereon of buildings for the use of the College of the City of New-York, and to provide the means to pay for the same, and giving authority to the Trustees."

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, May 7th, 1896, at 1 P. M.—Dated City Hall, New-York, April 30th, 1896.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and worded as follows:

AN ACT in relation to the widening and improvement of East 149th Street, from East River to Harlem River, providing for the raising of part of the expense by assessment and part out of the fund known as the "Fund for Street and Park Openings" in said city.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, May 8th, 1896, at 3 P. M.—Dated City Hall, New-York, April 30th, 1896.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled and worded as follows:

AN ACT to amend Chapter 168 of the Laws of 1895, entitled "An act to authorize the procuring of new grounds and the erection thereon of buildings for the use of the College of the City of New-York, and to provide the means to pay for the same, and giving authority to its Trustees."

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, May 7th, 1896, at 1 P. M.—Dated City Hall, New-York, April 28th, 1896.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—20 New-York pilot boats; fast; outfit complete; built best material. Office 24 State St.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

GENERALLY FIRMER MARKETS, WITH MORE ACTIVE SPECULATION.

Large Decrease in Supplies and Better Western Markets—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Very Steady—Oats Quiet and Higher—Provisions Steady and Dull—Cotton Active and Unsettled—Coffee Neglected and Easier.

There was more interest taken in the grain speculation, owing to the large decrease in the supplies, and prices were higher here and at the West, while the cables were generally easy. Provisions failed to show animation, and closed about unchanged. Cotton was again active on local account and closed very steady. Coffee was neglected and unsettled.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	24¾@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	34¾@ .. 35
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.50 @ 3.70
Cotton, middling uplands	8⅜@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	9.00 @10.00
Lard, Western steam	5.05 @ ..
Beef, family	9.50 @11.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	16 @ ..
Sugar, granulated	5⅝@ 5⅝
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	13⅝@ 14
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7½@ 8¾
Copper, lake	10.00 ..
Lead	3.02½@ 3.05

WHEAT—Contracts opened steady and unchanged, with moderate foreign selling; became firm, and advanced 1@1⅛c on the better late cables and bullish crop news, with Bradstreet's reporting a decrease of 4,359,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and 16,000 bushels decrease afloat and in Europe; declined ⅛c on free local realizing, and closed firm at ½@⅝c gain for the day, with a fairly active local trade....Spot was ½c higher and firm, with a fair business. Sales, 132,000 bushels; all to shippers, including 12,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, Duluth, at 71c, free on board, afloat, steamer last half May; 104,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, Duluth, and 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, on private terms....Quotations at close: No. 2 red, to arrive, at 6c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 3c over May price, free on board, afloat; spot No. 1 hard Duluth, 4c over May, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 2¾c over May price, to arrive; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 6c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 3,920 bushels; receipts, 305,250 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 331,814 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were influenced by Bradstreet's report of a decrease of 4,261,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and gained ⅛@⅜c early, but later lost the advance through local realizing, and closed steady at unchanged prices to ⅛c gain, with a moderately active trade....Spot was a shade firmer and quiet. Sales, 74,000 bushels, including 24,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1⅝c over May, free on board, afloat, for export; the trade bought 1,000 bushels No. 2 white at 38¼c, elevator; 10,000 bushels steamer yellow at 36c, delivered; 10,000 bushels do at 35½c, elevator; 5,000 bushels No. 2 at 35c, elevator, and 24,000 bushels No. 3 at 34c, delivered....Receipts, 331,500 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 863,902 bushels....Clearances hence, 123,046 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 148,544 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without features, closing firm at ½@⅝c advance, with Bradstreet's reporting a decrease of 1,530,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot were firmer and moderately active, shippers taking 27,000 bushels....Sales, 80,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 25½c for 24,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 24½c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 26c for 12,000 bushels; No. 3 white, clipped, 25¼c; No. 2 mixed, 24¾c for 25,000 bushels; No. 3, 23¾c for 3,000 bushels; rejected white, 23c; rejected mixed, 22½c; No. 2 Chicago, 25¾c; track mixed, 24½@25¼c; track white, 26@28c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 134,400 bushels; exports, 78,723 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	4,000,000	68¾@69¼	69
June	25,000	68¾@69⅝	69
July	2,470,000	68 7-16@69⅝	69
August	30,000	68 5-16@69⅝	68¾
September	260,000	68⅝@69 11-16	69¼
December	60,000	70¼@71¼	70⅝
Total	3,335,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	55,000	34¾@35	34¾
July	145,000	35 9-16@35 15-16	35¾
September	55,000	36¼@37⅛	36⅞
Total	255,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	....	—@—	24¾
July	10,000	24¼@..	25¼
No. 2 White—			
May	....	—@—	25¼
Total	10,000		

FLOUR—Demand very moderate, with prices generally easy. Sales, 15,000 bbls, including of city mills 3,000 bbls patents, 4,000 bbls clear, and 200 bbls extra, at quotations; 600 bbls Winter patents at $4; 1,700 bbls bakers' extra at $2.90@$3; 450 bbls at $1.50@$1.80, in sacks; 1,900 sacks clear at $2.55@$2.90; 300 bbls No. 1 at $2.65, in sacks; 300 bbls Winter straights at $3.50@$3.60, and 1,000 bbls No. 1 at $2.80@$2.90....Arrivals, 13,296 bbls and 20,981 sacks; exports, 8,660 bbls and 15,409 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 48,777 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.40@$2.90.

RYE—State nominal at 46c; Western, 44@44½c.

CORN PRODUCTS—Steady and quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 60@62½c; coarse meal, 71c; fine white, 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.10@$3.60; ground, $2.80; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.

FEED—Quiet and steady. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 57½@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was reserved bidding. The French markets, which had been depended upon lately, were very indifferent over new buying. The few bids thence were at prices that indicated a disposition more to await the outcome rather than expectations that they would be considered by the sellers here at once. The holding was at 29½c for prime yellow, free on board, and 25¼c for dock lots, while it was possible to sell limited quantities at 25c. Good off yellow was not obtainable under 25¼c, and at 25¼c 250 bbls were sold. Crude, in barrels, was at 21½c, at which 100 bbls were taken. Of crude, in bulk, 3 tanks were taken at near coast mills at 17¼c, to come here....LINSEED had a moderate jobbing inquiry; American at 40c, boiled at 43c, Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL in moderate demand; quoted at 50c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, May 5.—Oil closed $1.22, the only quotation; Standard's price, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Varied to the extent of 20c for pork, 5 points for lard, and 7½ points for bacon, closing much as on Monday, with the trading of a narrow character on speculation and moderate otherwise, with the exporters hesitating in consideration of the tone of affairs here, not feeling certain that the lowest prices have been reached. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 28,000 head.

LARD—The West did not change more than 5 points, was alternately firm and weak, and closed about as on Monday, without showing increase of cash trading, as exporters felt uncertain over the situation. May at the West was at 4.77½@4.80c bid, closing at 4.77½c, nominal; July at 4.85@4.90c, closing at 4.87½c; September at 5@5.05c, closing at 5.02½c bid. Here there was a little local demand. Cash quoted at 5.05c. Sales of 450 tcs, second-hand packages, at 5c. May option nominal at 5.05c. City steam was active at 4.50c, at which 350 tcs were taken; also 275 tcs, iron-bound packages, at 5s. Refined continued slack; Continent, 5.40c; South American, 5.80c; compound, 4¼@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—Exporters here were slow buyers, taking 150 bbls mess; prices were not changed. The West was up 2½@5c, to a decline of 20c, closing steady at about the prices of Monday, with little speculation; May closed at $7.92½, July at $7.85@$8.05, closing at $8.02½@$8.05; September at $8.05@$8.25, closing at $8.22½....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.50 for old and $10@$11 for new; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $11.25@$12.25.

CUTMEATS—There was an unsettled, dull, and depressed market for city meats, with prices somewhat uncertain; there were sales of 25 bxs rib bellies, 10-lb average, at 5¼c; 80 bxs clear bellies at 4⅞c, and 15,000 lb rib bellies, 13 to 14 lb average, rumored at 4¾c....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4½@4¾c; 10-lb average, 4¾@4¾c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c.

BACON—The trading in short ribs at the West was slow, with the prices somewhat better, or by 2½@5 points, with May closing at 4.15c nominal; July was at 4.22½@4.30c, closing at 4.27½@4.30c; September at 4.35@4.42½c, closing at 4.42½c.

BEEF—Exporters were slow buyers....Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9.50; do, in tierces, $12.50@$18.50; family, $9.50@$11; extra mess, in barrels, $7@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $14@$15.50.

BEEF HAMS—Were hard to sell; $14 was quoted at the West and $14.50@$15 here.

HOGS—Showed no further change in prices....Bacon at 4⅜c, 180 lb at 4¾c, 160 lb at 5c, 140 lb at 5¼c, 120 lb at 5¼c, pigs at 5¾c....Receipts at the West, 57,500 head; same time last year, 45,000 head. Chicago—Receipts, 16,000 head; weak; $3.15@$3.65; left over 3,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,903 head; closed weak; $3@$3.66. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,500 head; active; $3.55@$3.65. Kansas City—Receipts, 13,000 head; steady; $3.20@$3.40. Omaha—Receipts, 4,800 head; opened strong; 5c higher; $3.40@$3.35. St. Louis—Receipts, 14,428 head; steady; $3@$3.45. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,183 head; $3.30@$3.50.

TALLOW—Trading was at a pause in city with buyers and sellers 1-16c apart, 3¼c the best bid, and 3 5-16c asked. In country made dealings were slow; prime has been obtained at 3¼c, although 3⅜c was asked, and good lots sold at 3⅛c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the last sale was at 4⅜c, at which there was steadiness without material demand from the home trade. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market at 5⅛@5¼c. For oleo oil latest sale at 38 florins in Rotterdam for Harrison.

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull and neglected, with prices at the close 5 points up to 10 points down, following the unsettled foreign markets. Havre and Hamburg were steady at ¼ decline to ¼ advance....Spot Rio steady and quiet at 13⅞@14c for No. 7. Sales, 300 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M.—September, 500 bags at 11.60c; total, 500 bags. Between Call and Close—May, 500 bags at 12.95c, 250 bags at 13c; July, 500 bags at 12.50c; August, 500 bags at 12.05c; March, 250 bags at 10.70; total, 2,000 bags. Total for day, 2,500 bags. Closing Prices—January, 10.70@10.80c; February, 10.65@10.75c; March, 10.65@10.75c; April, 10.55@10.70c; May, 12.95@13c; June, 12.70@12.75c; July, 12.45@12.55c; August, 12@12.10c; September, 11.55@11.60c; October, 11.10@11.20c; November, 10.90@11c; December, 10.80@10.90c.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF THE WORLD ON MAY 1, 1896, AS COMPILED FROM FIGURES RECEIVED FROM EXCHANGE CORRESPONDENTS:

STOCK.	Bags.
England—	
London	198,305
Liverpool	1,020
Southampton	15,351— 214,676
Hamburg	289,000
Antwerp	127,800
Havre	478,000
Bordeaux	40,300
Marseilles	66,400
Trieste	193,120
Netherlands	272,000
Total, Europe, (all kinds)	1,681,296
Rio	72,000
Santos	104,000
United States (Brazil)	248,557
United States (other kinds)	128,477
	377,034
Total	2,234,330

AFLOAT.

Afloat for United States from Brazil	117,750
Afloat for United States from Europe	Nil.
Afloat for United States from Java and East	20,000
Afloat for Europe from Java and East	39,000
Afloat for Europe from Brazil	60,000
Afloat for Europe from United States	40,000
Total	2,520,080
Against April 1	2,634,670
Against May 1, 1

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

COMPLICATIONS ATTENDING STEWART ESTATE PROPERTY.

Two Purchasers of Part of the Metropolitan Hotel Site Refuse to Take Title—Lots and Dwellings Sold—John Jacob Astor to Tear Down the Schermerhorn Building and to Put Up One of Twenty-one Stories—To-day's Sales.

John Stewart and others, who claim to be entitled to a share in the A. T. Stewart property, brought a suit to recover the same. They began their proceedings just before the expiration of the twenty years following Mr. Stewart's death within which period such a suit is permitted. They have filed notices of lis pendens against the Stewart property, including the old Metropolitan Hotel site. As a result, Messrs. Weil & Mayer and Henry Corn, the purchasers of the plots extending from Broadway to Crosby Street, just above Spring Street, have declined to take title to the property. The entire plot formerly covered by the hotel and Niblo's Garden was bought by H. O. Havemeyer from the Stewart heirs for $1,550,000. The Spring Street front from Broadway to Crosby Street has been improved by Mr. Havemeyer with a modern fire-proof business structure.

The Charles G. Haven estate has sold to a Mr. Corwith the northerly corner of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and First Street, 103 by 142.11 by 100.11 by 122.11.

Messrs. Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Mark Hoyt to S. Neustadt the four-story 28-foot dwelling 15 East Sixty-ninth Street. This property was sold by the same brokers last year for $96,000 to Mr. Hoyt, who has since remodeled the house. The same brokers have sold for C. Lambert to Mr. Hoyt the four-story dwelling 793 Madison Avenue, northeast corner of Sixty-seventh Street, 22.5 by 74 by 84; and for the Michael Mulligan estate to Henry Zahn the similar dwelling 25 East Ninety-fourth Street, 21 by 60 by 108.

The William H. De Forest estate has sold to Jacob D. Butler twelve lots at the southwest corner of Hamilton Terrace and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

Mr. George Read has obtained from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for Messrs. Boehm & Coon a mortgage of $400,000 at 5 per cent. on the property at the northeast corner of Broadway and Howard Street.

Plans were filed with the Building Department yesterday for a twenty-one story office building to take the place of the Schermerhorn Building at 96 and 98 Broadway, extending to 6 Wall Street and 3 and 5 Pine Street. The plot is T-shaped. It surrounds on the southerly and easterly sides the new building of the American Surety Company, at Pine Street and Broadway. The plans filed yesterday are by Purdy & Henderson engineers and architects, on behalf of John Jacob Astor. The builder will be John Downey. As in the case of the Surety Building, the foundations will be carried down to bedrock by means of caissons, and the structure itself will be supported by a steel framework. The building will be 300 feet high, with flat and gable roof. The fronts will be of brick with copings of stone or terra cotta. In the plans filed, the cost is set down at $300,000, but this figure will, of course, be exceeded very largely.

The effect of this structure on the Surety Building will be quite grave. When that building was erected the idea seemed to be that the adjoining structure, which is of recent construction, would be allowed to remain. The light court was left at the southeast corner of the building for light and air. The sides of the Surety Building were also finished equal to the front. There was much talk that the American Surety Company had leased the Schermerhorn Building, and was on guard against the possibility of having the light cut off from its own building, but this seems to have been unwarranted, in view of the present action on the part of Mr. Astor.

Dr. Stephen Smith has sold to Francis D. Kinney the four-story and brownstone dwelling 574 Madison Avenue, 24.4 by 75. Mr. Kinney also owns 572 Madison Avenue. It is understood he will erect a mansion to cover both lots.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday the most interesting of the offerings was the sale by executor's order of the Dodsworth property at 681 Fifth Avenue, east side, 58.5 feet south of Fifty-fourth Street, 42 by 125, with an S-foot carriage way extending to Fifty-fourth Street. A four-story brownstone dwelling, used by the late Allen Dodsworth, the famous old dancing master, is on the lot, with a two-story brick stable in the rear. The auctioneer was Mr. William M. Kennelly. There was a good attendance, and much interest was shown. The first bid, which came from Amos F. Eno, was $150,000. Eleven other bids followed, and then the property was knocked down to Mr. John D. Crimmins at $172,000.

Mr. William Kennelly also sold in partition to John A. Deane, as party in interest, at $10,000 each, the four-story brick tenement 235 West Thirty-third Street, 14 by 98.9, and the similar building, 5 Seventh Avenue, 21.6 by 35.

Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold in partition to John Best, at $13,500, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 141 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 517.4 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 17.4 by 22.1 by 92.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold, by executors' order, to Heilner & Wolf, at $50,750, 31 and 33 North Moore Street, north side, 162 feet west of Varick Street; 31 is 27 by 75, with four-story brick stable and dwelling; 33 is 27 by 87.6, with two-story brick stable.

Mr. James L. Wells sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff, Alexander M. Lane, at $8,400, 511 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 250 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 100, with two-story frame building in front and two-story brick in rear.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to Otto Helmeck, at $4,500, the lot 21.01 by 74.20, irregular, on the northwest side of Courtlandt Avenue, 163.97 feet northeast of Third Avenue.

To-day, Mr. Peter F. Meyer will sell, at 111 Broadway 275 lots on Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights. The sale is announced to be a positive one, without reserve. There ought to be a chance for bargains. The lots are admirably located on graded streets and avenues, with water, gas and sewers. They are also very accessible. Purchasers will find it to their interest to buy plots instead of single lots. There is more money in it, either for investment or speculation.

Mr. William M. Ryan will also offer today at the same place choice investment property.

The following is the detailed list of to-day's sales which will take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sale, 275 lots on Undercliff Terrace, Twenty-fourth Ward, contiguous to Morris Dock and Morris Heights stations, and the Washington Bridge. The lots are on Sedgwick, Undercliff, Popham, and Montgomery Avenues, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Palisade Place, and the streets are graded and sewered. Most of the lots are extra deep.

By William M. Ryan, executors' and auction sales, as follows: 177 First Avenue, southwest corner of Eleventh Street, 23.1 by 84.11; two-story brick building with stores; also 175 First Avenue, adjoining, 25.2 by 50.2 by 64.2, four-story brick building, with store; also 342 East Eleventh Street, adjoining, 35.10 by 54 by 69.11, five-story brick double tenement, with stores; also 316 Second Avenue, east side, about 54 feet north of Eighteenth Street, 21.8 by 100, four-story and basement brick dwelling; also 108 East Seventy-third Street, south side, 72 feet east of Park Avenue, 17 by 102.2, four-story and basement brick dwelling; also 306 West Forty-first Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 17 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores; also 330 and 332 First Avenue, east side, about 40 feet north of Forty-sixth Street, five-story brick double tenement with stores; also 460 West Forty-first Street, south side, 100 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with store; also 531 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 349.9 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25.3 by 100.5, five-story brick and brownstone double tenement.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, 592 Grand Street, northeast corner of Mangin Street, 25.9 by 75, three-story brick building with store and small outbuildings; also 58 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, between Bushwick and Evergreen Avenues, 22.2 by 100, two-story and basement frame (brick-filled) dwelling.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, A. C. Anderson, referee, Saul's Fort Washington hotel property on west side of Amsterdam Avenue, 49.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, extending along King's Bridge Road, 119.4½ by 129.1 by irregular, two-story and attic frame building, with sheds; also lots, 50 by 106.6 on north side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 250 feet west of Morris Avenue.

At 59 Liberty Street—By R. V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 145 West Forty-fourth Street, north side, 475 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 24.6 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

At 59 Liberty Street—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, 239 and 241 West Sixtieth Street, north side, 225 feet east of West End Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two four-story brick tenements.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, southeast corner, extending to Alexander Avenue, owner not mentioned, for a four-story brick and iron theatre, J. B. McElfatrick of 1,402 Broadway, architect; cost not given.

Nos. 96 and 98 Broadway, 6 Wall Street, and 3 and 5 Pine Street, for a twenty-one story brick and iron office building, by John Jacob Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $500,000.

No. 309 East Eighty-fifth Street, by Eskiel Diss et al., owner, for a four-story brick tenement; cost, $14,500.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for three three-story and basement brick dwellings, by Mrs. J. E. Moore of 221 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; cost, $33,000.

Trinity Avenue, east side, 457 feet east of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Catharine Coffey of 210 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner, cost, $3,000.

Westchester Avenue, south side, 125 feet west of Beach Avenue, for two four-story brick flats and stores, by Thomas B. Higinbothem of 169 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; cost, $32,000.

No. 39 Eldridge Street, for a one-story brick storage house, by William Mathis of 356 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, owner; cost, $1,500.

Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 150 feet west of Keppler Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Charles Miller of 214 West Fifteenth Street, owner; cost not given.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Lenox Avenue, southeast corner, for four five-story brick flats, by William L. Hamilton of Essex Falls, N. Y., owner; cost, $125,000.

Crescent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, southwest corner, for five three-story brick dwellings, by James B. Gillie of 63 West Eighty-ninth Street, owner; cost, $75,000.

Washington Street, southwest corner of Morris Park Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, by Frederick Barthen of 956 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; cost, $4,000.

Fifteenth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Tenth Avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, by the Chanler estate, owners; cost, $2,000.

Fifth Avenue, east side, 25.2 feet north of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, for three five-story brick flats and stores, by William G. Webber of 55 West Ninety-eighth Street, owner; cost, $75,000.

No. 34 East Seventieth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, by Joseph Eastman of 6 East Seventieth Street, owner; cost, $35,000.

Forest Avenue, west side, 274 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for three-story brick dwelling, by John Cornish of 722 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; cost, $7,000.

No. 1,588 Avenue A, by James J. Schreiner of 110 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement; cost, $700.

No. 596 Sixth Avenue, by Adam Engel of Fifty-second Street and Broadway, owner, alterations to a two-story brick hotel; cost, $8,000.

No. 1,129 Ogden Avenue, by Rose A. Weeks of 16 Union Street, owner, alterations to a two-story frame store and dwelling; cost, $1,000.

No. 199 Washington Street, by Thomas R. McNell of 106 West Seventy-fifth Street, alterations to a six-story brick hotel; cost, $417.

No. 314 East Third Street, by the St. John Baptist Foundation, alterations to a five-story brick tenement; cost, $180.

No. 106 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, by John Schreiner, Jr., of 104 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, owner, alterations to a two-story brick stable; cost, $1,200.

Twenty-first Street and Broadway, northwest corner, by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, alterations to a five-story brick and iron store and salesroom; cost, $5,000.

No. 761 Broadway, by John Daniell of 759 Broadway, owner, alterations to a four-story brick and iron store; cost, $25,000.

Lydig Avenue, by Lydia A. Sweezey of 36 West Fifty-ninth Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick storage warehouse; cost, $3,000.

No. 7 East Tenth Street, by Lockwood de Forest of 7 East Tenth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $2,000.

No. 241 East Seventy-fifth Street, by Nathan Bass of 241 East Seventy-fifth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick store, tenement, and bath; cost, $8,000.

No. 253 Sixth Avenue, by Harriet M. Vantine of 153 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick store; cost not estimated.

No. 113 to 119 West Fortieth Street, by the Mendelssohn Glee Club, alterations to a five-story building, clubhouse; cost, $5,000.

Forty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, by the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, alterations to a one-story brick boiler house; cost, $700.

Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 118.4 feet east of Bulkhead line, by the Higgins estate, alterations to a one-story frame coal pocket; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, May 5.

PARK ROW, 21, s s, 164.2 ft e of Ann St, 25.6x153.10 to Theatre Alley x 27.11x 165.4; also, n s of Theatre Alley, 30 ft e of Ann St, 21.4x21.2x irregular; Ann E. Bliss and Cora F. Barnes, executrices of Demas Barnes, to William M. Ivins.. $303,000

CHERRY ST, 409; Lewis L. Delafield, referee, to Sophia Gruenstein..... 3,000

GREENWICH, 274 to 280, Robert M. Hamilton and others to Edwin M. Harrison.. 20,000

MR. William M. Ryan sold, by executors' order, to Heilner & Wolf, at $50,750, 31 and 33 North Moore Street, north side, 162 feet west of Varick Street; 31 is 27 by 75, with four-story brick stable and dwelling; 33 is 27 by 87.6, with two-story brick stable.

MR. James L. Wells sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff, Alexander M. Lane, at $8,400, 511 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 250 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 100, with two-story frame building in front and two-story brick in rear.

MR. B. L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to Otto Helmeck, at $4,500, the lot 21.01 by 74.20, irregular, on the northwest side of Courtlandt Avenue, 163.97 feet northeast of Third Avenue.

TO-day, Mr. Peter F. Meyer will sell, at 111 Broadway 275 lots on Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights. The sale is announced to be a positive one, without reserve. There ought to be a chance for bargains. The lots are admirably located on graded streets and avenues, with water, gas and sewers. They are also very accessible. Purchasers will find it to their interest to buy plots instead of single lots. There is more money in it, either for investment or speculation.

MR. William M. Ryan will also offer today at the same place choice investment property.

THE following is the detailed list of to-day's sales which will take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated:

BY Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sale, 275 lots on Undercliff Terrace, Twenty-fourth Ward, contiguous to Morris Dock and Morris Heights stations, and the Washington Bridge. The lots are on Sedgwick, Undercliff, Popham, and Montgomery Avenues, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Palisade Place, and the streets are graded and sewered. Most of the lots are extra deep.

BY William M. Ryan, executors' and auction sales, as follows: 177 First Avenue, southwest corner of Eleventh Street, 23.1 by 84.11; two-story brick building with stores; also 175 First Avenue, adjoining, 25.2 by 50.2 by 64.2, four-story brick building, with store; also 342 East Eleventh Street, adjoining, 35.10 by 54 by 69.11, five-story brick double tenement, with stores; also 316 Second Avenue, east side, about 54 feet north of Eighteenth Street, 21.8 by 100, four-story and basement brick dwelling; also 108 East Seventy-third Street, south side, 72 feet east of Park Avenue, 17 by 102.2, four-story and basement brick dwelling; also 306 West Forty-first Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 17 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores; also 330 and 332 First Avenue, east side, about 40 feet north of Forty-sixth Street, five-story brick double tenement with stores; also 460 West Forty-first Street, south side, 100 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with store; also 531 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 349.9 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25.3 by 100.5, five-story brick and brownstone double tenement.

BY James L. Wells, executor's sale, 592 Grand Street, northeast corner of Mangin Street, 25.9 by 75, three-story brick building with store and small outbuildings; also 58 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, between Bushwick and Evergreen Avenues, 22.2 by 100, two-story and basement frame (brick-filled) dwelling.

BY William Kennelly, partition sale, A. C. Anderson, referee, Saul's Fort Washington hotel property on west side of Amsterdam Avenue, 49.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, extending along King's Bridge Road, 119.4½ by 129.1 by irregular, two-story and attic frame building, with sheds; also lots, 50 by 106.6 on north side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 250 feet west of Morris Avenue.

AT 59 Liberty Street—By R. V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 145 West Forty-fourth Street, north side, 475 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 24.6 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

AT 59 Liberty Street—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, 239 and 241 West Sixtieth Street, north side, 225 feet east of West End Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two four-story brick tenements.

88TH ST, n s, 100 feet e of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x100.8; John B. H. Oakley and wife to Thomas C. Oakley..... 1

7TH AV, n w corner of 49th St, 25x96; Thomas P. Wallace, individual and as executor, to William H. Gelshenen.. 1

5TH AV, e s, at centre line of block between 73d and 74th Sts; runs e 125x s 102.2, to 73d St, and w 25x n 36x w 100 to 5th Av x n 66.2; George W. Quintard and others to A. D. Peil..... 1,000

86TH ST, 232 East; Adam Selferth and another to George F. Johnson..... 1

MADISON AV, 1,823 to 1,827; Theodore A. Cordler and wife to Charles J. Muller.. 1

MADISON AV, 1,829; Same to John D. Wilkins..... 46,500

MADISON AV, e s, 25.11 feet s of 119th St, 25x100; Charles J. Muller and wife to Charles C. Helmrich..... 1

97TH ST, 155 East; Watson J. Tunison to George E. Cummings..... 1

145TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 11th Av, 75x 99.11; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Leon Cohen..... 11,250

103D ST., s s, 189.6 ft e of 9th Av, 20x 100.11; Lewis L. Delafield, referee, to The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company..... 23,000

145TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Boulevard, 75x99.11; Leon Cohen and wife to Isabella N. Leo..... 14,500

INTERIOR LOT between 104th and 105th Sts, being 105.10 ft n of 104th St x100 e of Amsterdam Av; runs e 20.6x n 55x w 0.6x s 57.7; Salome Campbell to Ann Ryan..... 900

BROOK AV, s e, 75 ft n of 144th St, 25x 100; W. R. Hilbert and wife to Frederick J. N. W. Overbeck..... 12,562

EAGLE AV, w s, 50 ft s of 163d St, 25x 100; W. S. Vose to John J. Wester...

PELHAM AV, s e corner of Arthur St, 25.6x102x25x97.2; Angello Di Ciocca to Lena D. Di Cidcca..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Gaetano Del Bello to Concetta Del Bello..... 1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 118th St, 100.4x85; Jacob M. Newman to Theodore A. Cordler..... 1

122D ST, s s, 352 ft w of 7th Av, 170x 100.11; Angelo D. Putnam and wife to Margaret C. MacAllister..... 90,976

113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 75x 100.11; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Frederick Brandt..... 100

117TH ST, n s, 58.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.4x100.11; Carrie S. Kennedy to James R. Wheeler..... 10

BRADHURST AV, e s, 25 ft s of 143d St, 25x70.9; Frederick Brandt and wife to Eugene C. Potter..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 149th St, 99.11x100; Joseph Hamershlag and wife to Clara E. Bliss..... 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 477.10 ft s of north boundary lot 1, Lucius Chittenden's lands, 218x125x224.10x123.4; Charles E. Runk and wife to William Rankin..... 1

GERARD AV, n e corner of 161st St, 100x 100x32.11x101.6; Mary C. Stone to Thomas Stone..... 20,000

BROOK AV, n e corner of 164th St, 137.11 x111.6x s 130 to Stxw 65.4; Leon St. C. Dick to Alice M. Holland..... 1

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 51 ft w of Eagle Av, 53.11x94x61.5x82.10; Alice M. Holland to Patrick Donohue..... 1

PLOT in Westchester at n w boundary line of land of New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, near West Farms Station, 1 144x1,000 acres; also parcel on Watson's Lane, adjoining land hereby conveyed to grantor, 881-1,000 acre; Frances A. Watson and others to New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company..... 2,080

Recorded Leases.

BISHOP, David W., to John Dunston and another; 761 6th Av, 4 years..... $1,600

CONROT, Matthew, to Vincenza de Martini; 85 Mott St, 3 years..... 516

FISHER, Theresa A., executrix to Frederick W. Pfaender; 175 South St, 5 years. 3,600

GOELER, Robert, and another, to Fritz Staiger; 225 Water St, 5 years..... 880

HIRSCH, Isaac, to Julius Schmid; 494 1st Av, 3 years..... 900

LASKY, Calman, to Chebra Anshi Bralnsk Scheva Achim; 23 Hester St, 5 years..... 480

MAYER, Henry, to Sarah Israel; 235 Monroe St, 1 year..... 420

MEYER, Frederick, to John Dunston and another; 763 6th Av, 4 years....1,600 to 1,650

Recorded Mortgages.

ADELMAN, Dorothea, to John Dorfmann; s e corner of 2d Av and 113th St, 5 years..... $2,500

ADDICKS, Fredericka, to Albert G. Morgenstern; S24 Greenwich St, 3½ years..... 1,000

BAUER, Adolph, and wife to Adolph G. Hupfel; n w corner of Boston Road and Sampel St, 1 year..... 1,600

BARNETT, Amelia, to Elias Gordon; 249 East 110th St, 1 year..... 1,000

BARCLAY, J. Searle, and Julian H. Barclay and wives to Emily A. Watson; 47 Ann St, 5 years..... 50,000

BOEHM, Abraham, and Lewis Coon and wives to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; n e corner of Broadway and Howard Sts, 5 years..... 400,000

SAME to Frederic J. Middlebrook; same property, 6 months..... 27,500

SAME to Jacob Hirsh; e s of Broadway, 70.7 n of 103d St, also e s of Broadway, 100.6 ft s of 13th St, 3 years..... 47,000

BRANDT, Frederick, to Eugene C. Potter; n s of 113th St, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 7,500

BLISS, Clara E., to Joseph Hamershlag; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 149th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 117,500

CORDLER, Theodore A., to Jacob M. Newman; n w corner of Madison Av and 118th St, 1 year..... 40,500

SAME and wife to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 1,829 Madison Av, 3 years..... 25,000

SAME to trustees of August Schowerling, deceased; 1,825 Madison Av, 3 years... 18,000

BUZBY, Winslow E., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 451, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 1,800

WELSH, Ellen E., to Julia E. Harper; n s of 71st St, 100 ft w of Avenue A, demand..... 500

SCHNEIDER, William F., to John C. Davis; n w corner of 157th St and Melrose Ave, 3 years..... 7,000

BROWN, Samuel W., to Maria A. Cutler; s s of 22d St., 142 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 30,000

FEENER, Solomon, to Edgar E. Sell; 109 East 75th St, 5 years..... 1,790

KLEIN, Benedict A., to the First Seventh Day Baptist Church, New York, 80 7th St, 3 years..... 15,000

LOWTHER, Charles, to Andrew J. Kerwin; 6 West 103d St, 5 years..... 3,500

BAUMANN, William F., and another to Charles A. Deal; lot 285, map of Unionport, 3 years..... 500

SAME to Mary Clapp; Lot 285, map of Unionport, 3 years..... 789

CORDLER, Theodore A., and wife to Herbert B. Turner and another; 1,823 and 1,827 Madison Av, 3 years, two mortgages..... 36,000

DONOHUE, Patrick, to Alice M. Holland; n s of Westchester Av, 51 ft w of Eagle Av, demand, two mortgages..... 8,500

EGGERS, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 445, 457, and 459 West 14th St and 450 West 15th St, 3 years. 40,000

FLECK, Charles L., and wife to Reuben Grunauer; Pine Lawn Avenue, Installments. 2,500

GIORDANO, Tomaso, and wife to Frederick Boss; n w s of Honeywell Av, 221 ft n e of Samuel St, 3 years..... 2,500

HERSHFIELD, Mathilde, and Jeannette Adler to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; e s of Beekman Place, 60.5 ft s of 51st St, 5 years..... 7,000

HANLY, Annie, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of Elizabeth St, Lot 42, map of Edward Livingston, 1 year..... 5,000

HOLLAND, Alice M., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n e corner of Brook Av and 164th St, 1 year..... 8,500

HAASE, Genevieve Julius, to Colonial Co-operative Savings and Loan Association; 1,235 Ogden Av, installments..... 2,000

HALLIDAY, Edward F., to Charles Lowen; s e corner of Hawthorne St and King's Bridge Road, demand..... 2,500

HOFFMANN, Adam, and wife to Adolph G. Hupfel; s s of 156th St, 22.6 ft w of Trinity Av, 1 year..... 1,100

HARRISON, Edward N., to Robert M. Hamilton and others; 321 Greenwich St, 1 year..... 16,000

HANLEY, John, and wife to John C. Gulick; s s of 2d St, 123.5 ft n e of Greene Lane, 1 year..... 2,200

IVINS, William M., to Anna B. Bliss and another, executors of Demas Barnes, 21 Park Row, 1 year..... 250,000

JOHNSON, George F., to Adam Seiferth; 232 East 86th St, 5 years, (two mortgages)..... 19,000

KEARNS, Ellen E., to Adolph G. Hupfel; Pelham Av, w corner of Larillard St, 1 year..... 1,000

LITTLEFIELD, Agnes H. and Frederick M., to Edward Burns; n s of 90th St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 months..... 5,000

LAFINK, Conrad, and wife to Adolph G. Hupfel; Lots 68 and 69, map of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 1 year..... 700

LIPOWITZ, Max and wife to Louis Lipowitz; s s of Bruce St, 168.4 ft w of Montgomery St, 8 years..... 800

LEO, Isabelle N., to Leo Cohen; n s of 145th St, 225 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year. 10,000

LYNCH, Patrick and wife to Elizabeth W. Whitlock; n s of 138th St, 224.6 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years..... 8,000

SAME to Cornelia W. Slade; n s of 138th St, 240 ft w of Boulevard, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 18,000

MACK, Hanna, to Cecile R. Swartz; 208 East 62d St, 5 years..... 9,000

MOTT, Minnie M., to Harry J. Pierron; 234 West 20th St, 1 year..... 2,000

MACALASTER, Margaret C., to James D. Putnam; s s of 122d St, 352 ft w of 7th Av, demand..... 39,273

MAGINN, Susan, to Edward J. McGean; s s of Dyckman St, 100 ft e of Sherman Av, 5 years..... 3,500

NEWHALL, Margaret E., to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 438 West 23d St, 5 years..... 15,000

SAME to William H. G. Peters; same property, 3 months..... 3,000

PELL, Alfred D., to James W. Quintard and Laura A. Palmer; e s of 5th Av, centre line between 73d and 74th Sts, 1 year..... 170,000

PURCELL, Edward and Joseph, to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; s s of 141st St, 120 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year.. 5,000

RYAN, Ann, to John Whalen; s s of 160th St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.. 1,500

SMITH, Samuel W. B., and wife to Theo and William Killan; w s of Central Park West, 50.8 ft n of 89th St, 1 year..... 2,450

STUART, Lincoln A., to Francis A. Palmer; 250 West 54th St, 3 years..... 20,000

SPENCELL, Charles S., to Helena L. G. Asinari; e s of West Broadway, 50 ft n of Grand St, 9 months..... 12,000

SAME to Judson S. Todd; same property, 1 year..... 27,500

SAME to Charles H. Jennison; same property, 6 months..... 2,800

TRESKOW, Sara, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; w s of Manhattan Av, 53.6 ft s of 133d St, 8 months..... 9,000

WILLIAMS, Hugh R., and wife to Madeline M. Smith; e s of Central Av, Lot 71, map of Upper Morrisania, 3 years..... 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTTENWIESER, Laemmlein, and Joseph L., to Adeline Myers..... $1

BELL, Eva A., to John Bell..... 1

CONTINENTAL TRACT COMPANY OF New-York to Frederick A. Snow..... 1

EULER, Pauline, to John Gitz..... 4,000

JENNISON, Charles H., to Louis A. Richards..... 2,500

JARVIS, Welcome S., trustee, to Anna K. Shaw..... 18,075

JORDAN, Conrad N., to the Equitable Assurance Society of the United States. 10,500

KLING, Henry, to Carl Klein..... 5,000

LIPPMAN, Jacob, to Henry Stemme.... 6,027

MURPHY, Charles C., to Frederick W. Pitcher..... 1,500

MARKS, Marcus M., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 35,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Sarah and Betsey Dinkelman..... 1

ROGERS, Kate E., to John J. Brady.... 600

REISSER, Anna L., to Lewis S. Wolff.. 25,000

STIEGLER, Emelius, to W. C. Stiegler.. 15,000

SPRAGUE, Henry L., to Conrad N. Jordan..... 100

THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVings Bank to Anna B. and Cora T. Barnes..... 100,725

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Sophia C. Randolph..... 21,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Martha J. Stanisics.. 10,000

THE BRADLEY & CURRIER COMpany, Limited, to John J. Hughes..... 6,000

TAYLOR, Catharine, to Daniel D. Lawson and another..... 5,000

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF New-York to Effingham T. Irvin..... 1

WINSLOW, Edward, to Frederick A. Snow..... 1

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The principal office of the

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(Overlooking Harlem River, Speedway, and Fort George,)

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275 FINE CITY LOTS,

Having Sewer, Water, and Gas,

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6th and 9th Av. L from 155th St.

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PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, May 14, 1896,

At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Supreme Court Sale in Partition,

Under the direction of

EMMET R. OLCOTT, ESQ., REFEREE,

THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTIES

No. 862 2d Avenue,

Northeast corner of 46th St.;

54 and 59 West 37th Street,

87 St. Mark's Place,

254 West 25th Street,

and

132 West 27th Street.

60 per cent. may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 5 per cent. interest.

For maps, &c., apply to STEARNS & CURTIS, Esqrs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 58 William St., and at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct'r,

sells at auction THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

Handsome Private Residence,

1,018 LEXINGTON AVE.,

near 72d St., 3-story high-stoop brownstone, in perfect order, and condition; all improvements; lot 17x80.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

75 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Office, 11 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1896,

at 12 o'clock at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

4 CHOICE PLOTS, WEST SIDE

NELSON AVENUE,

between Birch and Orchard Sts.,

23D WARD, CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

(488)

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CEDARHURST, L. I.—Furnished house, 15 rooms; stable, coachman's house, &c.; ten acres of ground; veg